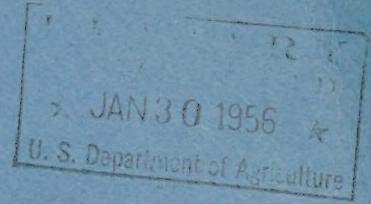


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Jan de Graaff

OREGON BULB FARMS

Box 512 - Gresham, Oregon

Telephone MOhawk 5-4498

LILIES

DAFFODILS

1956

1956**INDEX***Pages*

Daffodil Classification	8
Culture	9
Description and Prices	12-22
Forcing	11
Judging	10
Society	4
Lily Culture and Storage.....	25 and 26
Descriptions and Prices	27-37
Disease and Pest Control	38-39
Seeds	39
Show	4
Terms and Conditions of Sale.....	6

your invitation to visit us:

The horticultural trade and commercial growers are invited to inspect our stocks. Driving from Portland, Oregon, cross the Ross Island Bridge, then drive East through Gresham and follow the signs to Dodge Park, where our office and home are located. Office closed on Saturdays and Sundays. Phone us—MOhawk 5-4498 for special appointments.

Introduction and Report to Our Customers:

As the 1955 shipping season draws to a close, the time has come again to prepare a new catalog and to write my annual report to our friends and customers. We shall start this new book with a series of announcements.

In order to give more time and attention to our Lilies, we have decided to abandon the production of Iris. We suggest that you place your orders with your regular sources for imported bulbs.

We have also abandoned the production of all Madonna Lilies, the "Cascade Strain", as well as its related varieties. We did so with genuine regret, for these Lilies were beautiful and had won many friends. Unfortunately, we found that if we wanted to keep this strain up to the standards we had set ourselves, we had to raise perpetually new stocks from seed, to be selected and re-selected before marketing. This work cannot be undertaken in competition with the foreign bulbs offered in the trade. If, at a later date, it becomes apparent that the public will pay a premium for disease-free, American-grown Madonna Lilies, then we can produce them once more.

Again we are printing a number of attractive, colored retail folders illustrating some of our best introductions. As in previous years, we stand ready to fill all resulting retail orders and ship them directly from here to your customers. We want to make it very clear that we are not in the retail business. We do all we can to help you book the retail orders. Our business is and will remain exclusively wholesale.

The 1956 folders are identical with those supplied in 1955, of which you have received a sample. A summary of costs and other data pertaining to the mailing of these folders will be found in this catalog. Orders for folders should reach us before May first and as last year, five thousand copies or more ordered at one time will be over-printed free of charge. The cost is

\$35.00 per 1,000, f.o.b. our printers in Portland, Oregon.

In order to give ourselves some time in the fields, we have decided to close our offices on Saturdays. Customers intending to visit us over the week-end should make a special appointment with us, as the chances are that we, and most of our personnel, will be at one of the outlying farms, far away from telephones. We can be reached from Monday to Friday, during office hours, at Gresham, Oregon: MOhawk 5-4498, a number which may be dialed free of charge from Portland, Oregon telephones.

With these announcements out of the way, we should like to take a few paragraphs to discuss the past season. Due to heavy rains we had a poor flowering season for the Daffodils and our plans to photograph our new hybrids thus came to nothing. On the other hand, the Lilies were superb and gave us better than usual flowers. Naturally, we took advantage of this occasion and photographed the novelties, as well as many of the already well-known species and hybrids. Herman V. Wall, who has been responsible for the fine color photography we have shown in the past, was up here for several weeks. His new pictures are of startling beauty. A. B. Morse & Co., the well-known horticultural printers from St. Joseph, Michigan, also sent one of their photographers. They, too, now have a good collection of photographs of the best new Lilies.

Again, our flowers received a great deal of publicity. The outstanding July cover of HORTICULTURE magazine is one that will long be cherished by all flower lovers. It depicts a small group of our new colored Aurelian trumpet Lilies and does them full justice. In its October issue the FARM JOURNAL brought pictures of our new Lilies to its millions of readers. The color reproductions were beautiful and the article, written by the eminent horticulturist, F. F.

OREGON BULB FARMS

GRESHAM, OREGON

Rockwell, once more brought the message that these new Lilies are dependable, hardy garden plants to millions of gardeners.

Other articles appeared in the FLOWER GROWER, in POPULAR GARDENING, in the NEW YORK TIMES and many other publications. The letters we receive here, reporting on successes with our Lilies, are a definite indication that this new material has won a place in the hearts of our gardeners. The thousands of visitors who saw the magnificent Annual Lily Show of the North American Lily Society, held this year in Boston, and the fine regional shows in Georgetown, Ontario, and Seattle, Washington, were again impressed with the almost infinite variety of color and form of these lovely flowers. Gradually people are finding out that this material is now freely available; that it can be grown in our gardens and that, considering the novelty and the limited supply, it is still remarkably low-priced.

Other recognition that came our way is expressed in the number of Awards and Certificates of Merit given to varieties of our raising by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; the Royal Horticultural Society of England and the North American Lily Society. We realize that it has become customary in the trade to advertise these awards and medals quite extensively. While we, too, are proud of the recognition our varieties receive, we feel that the words "Award Winning" or "Gold Medal" have little validity unless they are accompanied by a list of competing material. We are proud of the three Awards of Merit that we brought home from the Boston show, for we know that the Golden Clarion Seedling, the Empress of India and the Empress of China were superlatively beautiful plants, each one representing a great advance in Lily hybridizing. The Votes of Commendation of the N.A.L.S. also are something to cherish. They, too, represent the mature judgment of competent judges. To have received two of these Votes of Commendation for our seedlings at a single show is an honor that we deeply appreciate. It is an inspiration to continue in our effort to raise better and better Lilies.

In line with our desire to grow not only the most beautiful, but also the healthiest and most vigorous bulbs, we have again expanded our facilities by the addition of a large cold storage plant and two new

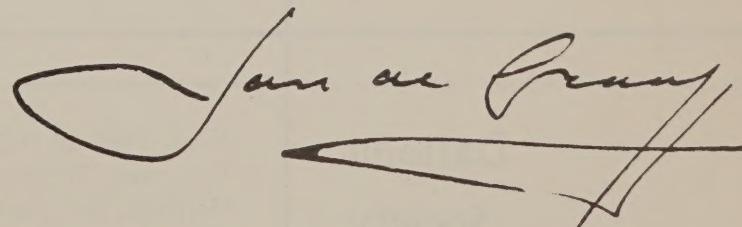
farms. One of the farms, a fifty acre tract southeast of Canby, Oregon, promises to be ideal for the production of large stocks of Lilies. The other farm, nearer to our headquarters, contains thirty-three acres of good, irrigated land, part of which is newly cleared. This land we plan to devote to the choicer Lily hybrids and seed beds.

We are curtailing our plantings of both Daffodils and Lilies so that personal supervision of all aspects of our work will remain possible. We have no desire to be the largest or the biggest growers. We should like to be the best and as the years go by, we are, we think, moving in the right direction. No one who has seen either our new Daffodils or the glorious new Lilies can gainsay that tremendous advances are being made here.

The dealers and nurseries buying from us will receive progressively better strains of bulbs. They will also receive the best of personal service and we should like them to consider us as their partners in giving better Daffodils and Lilies to their customers, the gardeners of our country. That there is no great financial profit in producing and selling these new plants is no secret. There are other compensations, such as the satisfaction of taking part in this truly American enterprise—the production of completely new, easily grown, hardy garden plants.

Without your support we could not have continued this work. At the end of a busy season, we want to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to all of you for the generous orders and many nice letters we have received, and we remain

Sincerely yours,



GRESHAM, OREGON

January, 1956

Books



Superbly illustrated in color, this book sums up more than twenty years of experience with lilies, their commercial production, their history and their future. Whether you grow lilies yourself or sell them to the public, this book is one you should have on your shelves. Order your copy direct from us. For trade discounts, please ask our publishers, Barrows & Co., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. Retail price \$3.50 per copy.

Lectures

Lily Show and Society

Daffodil Society

A mimeographed lecture on lilies, illustrated with a magnificent collection of 35 mm Kodachrome slides is available directly from us. Collections of lily slides, extended with lilies in special arrangements and other unique photographs, are also available from Dr. Philip Corliss, Somerton, Arizona, for a fee of five dollars per showing, plus postage.

A lecture on daffodils and a fine group of Kodachromes to illustrate it is available from Dr. Philip Corliss, Somerton, Arizona, for a fee of five dollars per showing, plus postage.

May we suggest that you join the North American Lily Society—an association of amateur and professional growers interested in Lilies. The yearbooks are of great interest, the annual shows and other events are worth attending. For membership send three dollars to the Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Rowell, 5537 15th Avenue South, Minneapolis 17, Minnesota.

The 1956 annual Lily Show of the North American Lily Society will be held early in July at Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio. This show promises to be an outstanding event and we strongly recommend that you attend it.

A new Daffodil Society has been formed and we strongly suggest that you join it. The acting Treasurer is Mrs. William A. Bridges, 10 Othoridge Road, Towson 4, Maryland, and a note addressed to her will bring you membership blanks and other information.

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

Retail Lily Folder • 1956 Edition

Based largely on new color photographs, our retail lily folder is the finest we have yet produced. We make these beautiful folders available to you for \$35.00 per 1,000 copies, f.o.b. Portland, Oregon. Orders for five thousand or more folders, received before April 1st of this year, will be imprinted, free of charge, with your name and address. Smaller orders can be imprinted, too, but a charge will have to be made for this service, depending on the quantity ordered. There is no quantity discount; please do not order less than one thousand folders for special imprints.

Once more we want to make it very plain that we are not in the retail business, nor do we accept orders from garden clubs or similar groups of buyers. We print these folders because we realize that the many nurseries and seed or garden stores in this country cannot and should not list or stock all our expensive Lilies. Moreover, we feel that it is of vital importance to all of us—growers, wholesalers and retail dealers—that the Lilies supplied to the public give satisfaction. We can help by harvesting to order, by packing the bulbs with their fresh and live roots in polyethylene bags and shipping them, with the least possible delay, directly to your customers.

The procedure to follow in using these folders is to order them from us at the earliest possible date. Please give us definite and clear instructions as to the overprinting desired and the type and style of lettering you prefer. The folders will be printed in April and should be in your hands early in May. We do not know the best time of mailing them. Some customers have had good results with May and June

mailings, others feel that the first or second week of September was better.

After you have made a mailing and when orders come in, please number them, make sure that each one bears your name, as well as the name of the customer and his address. Then list the names, the addresses and the amount you have received with each order and send us a duplicate of this list. We can then both refer back to the order at all times and correct or check any mistakes that might have happened.

To each order please attach a gummed and typed label, bearing the customer's name and address and also your name and address as the sender. Furnish us with a few extra labels, in case we have to ship in more than one parcel. The packages sent out by us will all bear the Oregon Horticultural Inspection tag. We suggest that you send each customer an acknowledgement at the time his order reaches you.

As we ship in October, we note on each order the amount of postage and the packing charges. For the past few years packing costs have averaged 32 cents per order, figured over many thousands of small packages sent out. We believe this is a fair charge and it is most likely less than what it would cost you to do a similar, careful packing. At the end of the season we bill you, at wholesale, for the bulbs used, for the packing and for the postage. Regular terms and discounts will prevail, of course.

We stand ready to pack special retail orders for all bona fide dealers, whether you use the color folders or not. Please do not hesitate to call on us whenever we can be of help.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

No orders will be accepted from parties not actually engaged in the seed and nursery trade.

While we seldom fail to complete accepted orders, we reserve the right to omit any part of an order where unexpected or unavoidable shortages occur.

We do not substitute unless we are expressly instructed to do so.

With our Packaged Collections we reserve the right to substitute equal or better varieties in any collection, in case an unexpected shortage of any variety occurs. Where such a substitution is made the label will be altered, if necessary, to show exact contents.

All orders shipped at purchaser's expense and risk. We exercise every possible precaution to pack our bulbs safely and to protect them against damage in transit. However, we cannot offer any guarantee to that effect.

No extra charges are made for delivery to carrier, nor is any charge made for containers or crates. Charges for freight, forwarding and delivery will be collected when the bulbs arrive. These charges are net, not subject to any discount.

All shipments bear a Certificate of Inspection issued by our Oregon State Department of Agriculture. It is distinctly understood that our customers must assume all risk in regard to the entomological requirements of their respective states.

Complaints and claims about the quality supplied cannot be entertained unless made immediately upon receipt of the bulbs. No warranty is given, express or implied and we will not be in any way responsible for the results of planting or forcing of any bulbs supplied by us.

Prices of all our offers are quoted net, subject to market fluctuations and stocks being unsold upon receipt of orders. Verbal agreements will not be considered. All orders are accepted subject to satisfactory crops. By placing orders, buyers are considered to agree with our terms, even where they may differ from those usually made.

If at the time of shipment purchasers have not yet settled their previous year's accounts, or in the case of unknown customers that cannot supply sufficiently good references or in the case of unsatisfactory information, we shall be compelled to cancel any orders placed with us.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee all varieties to be true to name and description. While we exercise the greatest care to have all stock true to name and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove untrue, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and the Oregon Bulb Farms that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original purchase price of the stock.



OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

DAFFODILS

DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES

A complete list of the varieties grown and offered by Oregon Bulb Farms in the year 1956 and representing our choice from among the new hybrids raised in England, Ireland, Holland, New Zealand, Australia, as well as some of our own.

The Classification of Daffodils

Division I

TRUMPET NARCISSI. Distinguishing character: One flower to a stem; Trumpet or Cup as long as or longer than the Perianth segments.

- (a) Perianth colored; Trumpet colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Trumpet colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Trumpet white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into the other groups.

Division II

LARGE-CUPPED NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; Cup more than one-third but less than equal to the length of the Perianth.

- (a) Perianth colored; Cup colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Cup colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Cup white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into other groups.

Division III

SMALL-CUPPED NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: One flower to a stem; Cup not more than one-third the length of the Perianth segments.

- (a) Perianth colored; Cup colored, not paler than the Perianth.
- (b) Perianth white; Cup colored.
- (c) Perianth white; Cup white, not paler than the Perianth.
- (d) Any color combination not falling into the other groups.

Division IV

DOUBLE NARCISSI. Distinguishing character: Double flowers.

Division V

TRIANDRUS NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus Triandrus* clearly evident.

- (a) Cup not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.
- (b) Cup less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

Division VI

CYCLAMINEUS NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of *Narcissus cyclamineus* must be clearly evident.

- (a) Cup not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.
- (b) Cup less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

Division VII

JONQUILLA NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of any of the *Narcissus Jonquilla* group clearly evident.

- (a) Cup not less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.
- (b) Cup less than two-thirds the length of the Perianth segments.

Division VIII

TAZETTA NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of any of the *Narcissus Tazetta* group clearly evident.

Division IX

POETICUS NARCISSI. Distinguishing characters: Characteristics of any of the *Narcissus poeticus* group without admixture of any other.

Division X

SPECIES AND WILD FORMS AND HYBRIDS. All species and wild, or reputedly wild, forms and hybrids.

Division XI

MISCELLANEOUS NARCISSI. All Narcissi not falling into any of the foregoing Divisions.

The awards made to Daffodils, from the highest downwards, are:

F.C.C.—First Class Certificate

A.M.—Award of Merit

P.C.—Preliminary Commendation.

Awards may be qualified in one or more of the following ways:

- (e) as an exhibition flower;
- (c) as a variety for cutting;
- (p) as a variety for cultivation in pots, pans or bowls;
- (f) as a market variety for forcing;
- (m) as a market variety for cutting from the open;
- (g) as a variety for garden decoration;
- (r) as a variety for the rock garden;
- (a) as a variety for the alpine house;

* award made after trial.

We have also listed the Awards made since the beginning of 1930 by the General Bulb Growers' Society of Haarlem, Holland. Such awards are indicated thus:

H. The awards made to Daffodils at Haarlem are:

F.C.C.H.—First Class Certificate.

A.M.H.—Award of Merit.

F.C.F.A.H.—Early Forcing Award.

F.A.H.—Forcing Award.

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

Outdoor Culture

Culture in Pots or Boxes

Naturalizing

Miniatures

Daffodils thrive in any good garden soil, preferably deep well-drained loam. Deep preparation of the soil is necessary, and old rotted manure or compost may be worked in 16 or 18 inches below the surface, so as not to come in direct contact with the bulbs. *Fresh manure should never be used.*

Plant in the early fall, especially Poeticus types. The more vigorous, larger varieties may be planted as late as December, but early planting is best.

In medium soils, cover the bulbs about twice their depth, and a little deeper in the lighter soils. The average for most sorts is three to four inches from the top of the bulb. Set bulbs at a uniform depth, otherwise they may flower irregularly.

Daffodils should be potted in September or October in good loamy soil, adding a little sand or leaf mold and a small amount of bone flour. (About two pounds to the bushel of soil.)

The old pots must be washed thoroughly and allowed to dry before using. New pots should be soaked. Provide drainage by placing pieces of charcoal or fragments of pots over the drainage hole. A little ground peat in the bottom regulates drainage, retaining moisture.

After ten or twelve weeks they may be removed indoors for flowering. Select the earliest varieties first, thus extending the flowering season.

Do not bring them into a warm temperature. 50 to 60 degrees is best at first. Do not give any bottom heat. Later, when the flower buds are well advanced, the temperature may be increased to not more than 65 degrees.

When the pots are first brought to the light, the tender shoots may be covered for a day or two with an inverted flower pot to prevent injury from light or draft. A little weak liquid manure once a week, until buds burst, will hasten the flowers after growth has started.

Always have plenty of light and air.

Daffodils planted in clusters in the foreground of shrubbery, or sown broadcast through woodlands, along hillsides, in meadows or lawns, and planted where they fall, give a most pleasing natural effect. They will increase in beauty and number without special care and become permanently established. In heavy soils the most vigorous varieties should be used. More pleasing effects result from grouping the various types, such as all trumpets, all Poeticus types, etc.

They are charming little subjects for rock work, where their dainty flowers are seen to perfection. They should be left undisturbed for years, and if happy, will soon establish themselves and afford a lovely picture in early spring. The Bulbocodium like moisture and should therefore be planted at the foot of the rockery.

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

Fly Control

Growers who used the suggested preplanting soaks of daffodil bulbs last fall found their stocks completely free of bulb fly infestation this summer. Because of its general availability chlordane was used in most places. Last season's experiments indicated that the period of soaking need not exceed 10 minutes. Complete protection against bulb fly attack may be expected. The suggested dosage for 10 minute soaks of the bulbs before planting are 4 pounds actual chlordane for 100 gallons. The material should be in the form of emulsifiable concentrate. Chlordane is available in 2 concentrations, one with 4 pounds per gallon, the other 8 pounds per gallon. Amounts needed for various amounts of water of these materials are as follows:

Water	Chlordane	
	4 lbs./gal.	8 lbs./gal.
100 gal.....	1 gal.	2 qts.
50 gal.....	2 qts.	1 qt.
25 gal.....	1 qt.	1 pt.
5 gal.....	6 fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.

To prevent spread of basal rot by the solution it is essential that a fungicide be included. Both materials are compatible with the 2% Ceresan or the phenyl mercuric acetate in general use for basal rot prevention and the most desirable method is to use the insecticide in combination with either of these fungicides as usually used against basal rot. As a disinfectant only formaldehyde may be used at the rate of 1 quart to 100 gallons.

We are often asked to suggest a scoring system for judging daffodil blooms or arrangements. The following is the system we have used:

Individual Flowers

Substance and Shape of Perianth.....	25 points
Freshness and Condition.....	25 points
Color and Carriage.....	20 points
Size suitable to Variety.....	15 points
Spread of Perianth in relation to trumpet, cup or corona.....	15 points
Total.....	100 points

Groups of Cut Daffodils

Staging Arrangement	30 points
Types and Varieties.....	20 points
Cultural Perfection.....	45 points
Correct and Suitable Labeling.....	5 points
Total.....	100 points

Judging

Showing Daffodils

A few simple rules about showing daffodils follow: If at all possible show single specimens in bud vases, with one leaf; show either three or five flowers in a larger vase, flanked with a leaf on either side. Arrange the flowers in your hand, then put them in the vase, facing you and hold them in position by inserting a wad of sphagnum moss in the neck of the vase. Set your vases about 12 inches apart, in rows, on a table, raising the second and third rows by placing planks on bricks, upturned flower pots or boxes. Cover the table with black or dark green cloth and, if possible, intersperse the display with small potted ferns or other green plants.

NARCISSUS AND DAFFODIL FORCING

Conditions and Temperatures Required

PRACTICALLY all garden varieties of Narcissi in commercial use have been derived through breeding and hybridizing of *N. poeticus* and *N. pseudonarcissus*, two species which can be found in their wild state in the Vosges district of France, in Switzerland and in the Tyrolean Alps. Many other Narcissus species are native of the Mediterranean countries and North Africa, but none of these seems to have played any great part in the breeding of our cultivated varieties.

Narcissi grow and flower in a cool and moist climate and they cannot be made to flower earlier by the mere application of high temperatures, as can be done to a certain extent with Tulips and Hyacinths. Another thing which distinguishes the behaviour of Narcissus bulbs from that of Tulip and Hyacinth bulbs, is the early formation of the flower embryos in the bulbs of the former. In Narcissi the flower embryo formation commences at the beginning of May and is generally completed during the fourth week in May. With Hyacinths this process does not start till the end of June and with Tulips not till the first week in August.

In consequence of this, as far as commercial practices are concerned, Daffodils need to be lifted early (normally before the other bulb crops), and since the flower embryos are complete when the bulbs are lifted, there is comparatively little that can be done in the way of pre-treatment.

While Tulips and Hyacinths are 'conditioned' for early flowering with the aid of fairly high temperatures, Narcissus bulbs are subjected to lower temperatures. Not only are high temperature treatments for prolonged periods useless for conditioning Narcissi, they are in fact harmful and may cause serious damage to the flowering capacity of the bulbs.

For very early flowering the bulbs are dried off for four days at a temperature of 93°F., which period must not be exceeded for reasons mentioned. This is followed by one or two weeks at 63°F., after which the bulbs are stored at 48°F., till the planting date—the first fortnight in October.

For early flowering the bulbs are stored at 63°F. till 1 September and then at 48°F. till planting date (1 November). A better flower quality can be obtained by storing at 52½°F. during September and at 42°F. in October.

For late and very late flowering the bulbs are kept at 63°F. throughout their storage period. Planting is done during November. Some bulb growers give these bulbs a slight conditioning by decreasing the temperature to 42°F. for one month before planting. These treatments may of course vary slightly with the different varieties, but this is the bulb growers' specialty. Suffice to say that with Daffodils as with any other bulb crops, it definitely pays to obtain the bulbs from the best source available.

Planting

It is very important that during planting and when heeled in, the bulbs are maintained at a low temperature. Particularly the 'cooled' bulbs should not be planted unless a temperature not exceeding 45-50°F. can be maintained. If this temperature cannot be provided, the only thing that can

be done is to leave the bulbs in the cold store till the outside temperature drops, generally at the end of September and the beginning of October, and then to heel the boxes in in the coolest spot available. Of course, forceurs with a temperature-controlled store at their disposal can box the bulbs early in September and leave them in the store at 48°F. Bulbs thus treated will be the earliest to flower and can easily be forced before Christmas. The rules for boxing andheeling-in of the Narcissus bulbs are similar to these for Hyacinths, and in short are: Use deep, well-drained boxes, clean or sterilized soil, provide sufficient moisture for the bulbs, and keep them cool.

Forcing should not be started until the flower-buds have left the bulbs, which can be decided by touch. Generally speaking, this stage will have been reached when the noses are approximately 2 or 3 inches long.

The safest temperature at which forcing should commence is 55°F. This can be raised to 60°F. as soon as extension growth of the flower-buds becomes evident. If the buds do not move at 55°F., it is better to drop the temperature to 50°F. and to try higher temperatures again after a week or perhaps a fortnight.

When the crop is well on its way the temperature may be increased to 65°F., but should be decreased again as soon as the flowers appear, in order to get good colour. During forcing, Narcissi should be watered well and regularly. They like a humid atmosphere, and as long as the temperature in the houses is maintained, daily syringing will be beneficial to this crop.

What to do with used Bulbs

The fact that it takes many years to produce a flowering bulb and that that bulb is discarded after one single forcing season seems rather a waste of effort and material and has been the cause of many experiments with used bulbs. Hyacinth bulbs, particularly those that have been flowered very early, have not proved suitable for any further use after they have been forced. Narcissi and Tulips, however, can be nursed back to flowering if they are provided with some care and good soil. The earlier the bulbs have been forced, the more difficult their recovery will be, but even these bulbs are still suitable for, say, naturalizing purposes or planting in woodland gardens where they will start to flower again after one or two years.

Daffodil bulbs which have not been forced too early can be planted on good land where they should receive good manurial dressings and clean cultivation. If the forced bulbs are added annually to this plot, it will provide a regular source of outdoor flowers. The main point to remember is that after the forced flowers have been cut, the plants should not be neglected, but should be kept growing till the weather is suitable for the bulbs to be planted out.

Quoted from
THE HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER
October, 1955

KEY*Division***1 Trumpet Daffodils**

- a) yellow
- b) bicolor
- c) white
- d) others

2 Large-Cupped Daffodils

- a) yellow, cup colored
- b) white, cup colored
- c) white, cup white
- d) others

*Division***3 Short-Cupped Daffodils**

- a) yellow, cup colored
- b) white, cup colored
- c) white, cup white
- d) others

4 Doubles**5 Triandrus Hybrids**

- a) large-cupped
- b) short-cupped

*Division***6 Cyclamineus Hybrids**

- a) large-cupped
- b) short-cupped

7 Jonquilla Hybrids

- a) large-cupped
- b) short-cupped

8 Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)**9 Poeticus****10 Species and wild forms****11 All others**

- 9 ACTAEA (Lubbe) — The largest Poeticus in existence. Broad, snow-white perianth of great substance and good form; the very large eye is broadly margined with dark red. A most beautiful exhibition flower. A.M. (g) 1950. 3 for 75c
- 1c ADA FINCH (de Graaff) — One of the earliest daffodils to flower. Pure white, overlapping perianth; large, finely shaped trumpet with deeply flanged and rolled rim. The immense flower is carried on a tall, stiff stem and the entire plant is beautifully proportioned. In contrast to many of the British white trumpet daffodils, Ada Finch is pure Ajax and represents the culmination of 50 years of breeding white trumpets. Immensely valuable for breeding as its good characteristics, earliness, size and purity of color are carried over into its seedlings. A.M.H. 1927 F.C.C.H. 1930.
3 for \$1.25
- 1a AEROLITE (de Graaff) — Here is a golden daffodil that is replacing many of the present varieties as it becomes available; the large flower is beautifully proportioned, giving the impression of gracefulness, despite its size; perianth deep primrose, with a pure medium yellow trumpet which is left in bold relief by the broad pointed star formed by the flat opening outer petals, an inch and a half wide; medium early, but remains until late, and is one of the longest lasting of all daffodils either in the garden or after being cut. 3 for 75c
- 2a ALAMEIN (Rich.) — A lovely flower of the highest quality, with beautifully smooth, broad, flat, clear golden-yellow perianth segments, very slightly pointed at the tips, and a rather straight, well-frilled, medium-sized cup of intense, deep, solid orange-red. Tall, strong-stemmed, vigorous plant. A.M. (e) 1945. each, \$3.00
- 1a ALASNAM (de Graaff) — Wide, short, densely frilled trumpet of pure deep yellow, a shade deeper than the perianth; finely placed with good neck; flower "looks you in the eye"; excellent for landscape groups, also for forcing; very early and therefore in great demand by discriminating florists who want something earlier and better than King Alfred. 3 for 75c
- 4 ALBUS PLENUS ODORATUS (Poeticus flore pleno) — Snowy-white, sweet-scented, highly recommended, pure white double Poeticus. Flowers satisfactorily only in cool, moist climate. 3 for 75c
- 3a ALCIDA (Backhouse) — Giant flower, creamy perianth opening flat, star-shaped, with individual petals over 1½ inches wide; broad citron-yellow cup with blood-orange frill; strong grower, fine substance and wonderfully free-flowering; very late. A.M.H. 1921. 3 for 75c
- 3c APRIL SHOWERS (Backhouse) — This is a lovely pure white, short-cupped daffodil with a large, broad perianth and a rather flat, expanded cup that opens lemon-yellow and bleaches to pure white. The attractive, large pure white flowers, carried on long stems, give distinction to the plant and we have used it extensively in our own garden as small clumps in front of and between our rhododendron and azalea plantings. each, \$1.00
- 2b AZALEA (O.B.F.) — A charming, late-season pink daffodil. The perianth is flat and well rounded, of good substance. The cup is quite flared, a deep pink with paler tints as the flower ages but with a more pronounced pink coloring in the rim. Foliage is broad, blue-green and erect. each, \$3.00
- 1c BEERSHEBA (Engleheart) — A magnificent flower; large, perfectly flat perianth, trumpet long and beautifully flanged at mouth. A flower of great size, measuring nearly five inches across; a vigorous grower and a grand exhibition variety. F.C.C., R.H.S., 1926, A.M. (e) 1925, F.C.C. (e) 1926, A.M. (e) 1929. 3 for \$1.25
- 2a BENGHAZI (Rich.) — A striking large flower, with rich bright yellow, rounded, flat perianth and a very large, almost flat crown, heavily banded bright orange-red shading to gold in the center. Tall, strong, very free grower. each, \$3.00
- 1a BEN HUR (de Graaff) — A glorious, "loud-speaker" trumpet, deeply frilled of pure Roman gold, 2½ inches across at the mouth. In spite of its immense size the whole flower is finely proportioned, one of the best of the new trumpets. A.M.H. 1930. 3 for 75c
- 6b BERYL (Williams) — A lovely little *Cyclamineus* hybrid bearing graceful drooping flowers with primrose-yellow, slightly reflexing perianth and small, globular, bright orange cup shading to gold; ideal for the rock garden and pots; height 8 inches. A.M. 1936. 3 for 60c

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

- 2d **BINKIE** (Tasmanian) — Rare new color break, the perianth being pronounced lemon-yellow, the large, flaring cup a pale lemon, bleaching to almost pure ivory. Good grower, attractive garden and show plant, highly recommended. A.M.H. 1950.
each, \$2.25
- 1b **BONINGTON** (Radcliff) — Attractive bi-color trumpet, pure glistening white petals, cup deep canary-yellow. An entirely different type of bi-color trumpet daffodil than Spring Glory, Queen of Bicolors, etc. Good show flower.
each, \$3.00
- 2a **BOUNTY** (O.B.F.) — A tall, very fine daffodil with a soft, yellow, broad-petaled perianth that is full and round and slight cupped. The cup is orange with a slightly darker rim, heavily ruffled and expanded to an almost flat inch and a half in diameter.
each, \$5.00
- 3b **BRIDEGROOM** (Brodie) Calvert, A.M. (e) 1929 — Large flower, creamy-perianth, yellow crown, narrow edging of orange, good substance, very late and of great value for exhibition and cutting.
each, \$1.00
- 3b **BRIGHTWORK** (O.B.F.) — A rather late colorful daffodil with a very full and substantial purest white, Poeticus-type perianth and with a fluted and pleated cup, yellow in the throat and vermillion red at the rim. Narrow, deep green foliage that is quite erect.
each, \$4.00
- 1c **BROUGHSHANE** (Wilson) — A glorious giant white Ajax of perfect form and balance. The trumpet is widely flanged, reflexed and frilled but does not overbalance the immense perianth, which is fully 5½ inches in diameter, the outer segments being up to 2¼ inches wide. The great flower, which is of immense substance and is quite exceptionally durable, is carried on a strong stem well over two feet high, while the foliage measures as much as 1¾ inches in breadth. Plant of immense vigor. A.M. 1943, A.M.H. 1948.
each, \$4.00
- 2b **BRUNSWICK** (Williams) — Flower of good form, balance and proportion, well poised on a tall strong graceful stem. Well-modeled, flat, clean-cut, cold white perianth of very firm texture and a perfectly balanced crown that is nicely-flanged and frilled. Clear icy white in the base, gradually shading up to sharp very green lemon at brim. Extraordinary lasting power. F.C.C. 1939. A.M. (g) 1947.
each, \$1.00
- 10 **BULBOCODIUM CONSPICUUS** — The yellow Hoop Petticoat, flowers rich golden-yellow, of hoop-petticoat form and rush-like foliage. Height 6 inches. It blooms from the end of February to early in March, and prefers a sandy peat soil with a fair amount of moisture while in growth, but not in summer. No manure should be given.
\$1.00 per dozen
- 2a **CALIFORNIA GOLD** (Barr) — The outstanding yellow Incomparabilis in our 1954 trials. Perianth very smooth and circular, of deepest gold; well-proportioned, deep, rich orange-red cup. Strong habit. Flowers short-necked and carried well above the foliage. In our opinion the very best of the many yellow-red flowers introduced in England. Holds its color well and should prove invaluable for breeding.
each, \$4.00
- 10 **CAMPERNELLI PLENUMS** — The tall, double Campernelli Jonquil, a very charming variety, bearing on tall, graceful stem heads of fragrant double yellow flowers of elegant form, height 15 inches. It makes an attractive pot and border plant, and will bear gentle forcing.
3 for 60c
- 10 **CANALICULATUS** — A dainty little Polyanthus Narcissus from Mentone, suitable for sunny situations in the rock garden; it has narrow, erect, bluish-green foliage and bears heads of three to four flowers with white perianth and globular golden cup, sweetly scented; height 6 inches.
\$1.00 per dozen
- 2a **CARBINEER** (A. M. Wilson) — A magnificent flower of splendid carriage and great substance. Broad, flat, golden-yellow perianth standing at right angles to the large, bright orange-red cup. F.C.C. 1938, A.M.H. 1941.
3 for 90c
- a **CARLTON** (Williams) — A fine, clear, yellow self-color of great size. Flat, overlapping perianth and large, expanded crown frilled at brim, a magnificent plant of great vigor. A.M. (g) 1936, F.C.C. (g) 1939.
3 for 75c
- 5a **CATHEDRAL** (O.B.F.) — Short-stemmed, pure white N. triandrus hybrid with broad, bell-shaped cups and fully-rounded perianths. This lovely rock garden plant resembles Moonshine but is of far purer white. The foliage is blue-green; quite broad and erect.
each, \$6.00
- 2b **C. E. BAILEY** (Bailey-O.B.F.) — The finest of the many pink daffodils raised by the late C. E. Bailey of Portland, Oregon. The slightly wavy perianth is ivory-white; the cup is ivory-yellow on the outside and a rich cream-pink inside with a broad, heavily fringed rim of pure rose. The foliage is of medium width, blue-green and erect. This is a very late-flowering daffodil that has great charm and we recommend it to you.
each, \$3.00
- 3b **CHARMANT** (de Graaff) — A well-rounded substantial flower carried on a tall, stiff stem. Perianth purest white, crown a bright scarlet-red.
each, \$2.00
- 4 **CHEERFULNESS** (Van der Schoot) — The Double Elvira, a very pleasing double white Poetaz, good stems, a fine garden and show flower. F.C.C. 1939, A.M. (e) 1926, A.M. (g) 1935.
3 for 75c

KEY

<i>Division</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Division</i>
1 Trumpet Daffodils	3 Short-Cupped Daffodils	6 Cyclamineus Hybrids
a) yellow	a) yellow, cup colored	a) large-cupped
b) bicolor	b) white, cup colored	b) short-cupped
c) white	c) white, cup white	7 Jonquilla Hybrids
d) others	d) others	a) large-cupped b) short-cupped
2 Large-Cupped Daffodils	4 Doubles	8 Tazetta (Bunch-flowered)
a) yellow, cup colored		9 Poeticus
b) white, cup colored		10 Species and wild forms
c) white, cup white	5 Triandrus Hybrids	11 All others
d) others	a) large-cupped b) short-cupped	

- 2a CHEERIO (Brodie) — Fine, colorful garden variety of merit. The immensely broad, quite circular, soft yellow perianth has great substance. The widely expanded, frilled, bowl-shaped crown is a bright orange-red. Tall, vigorous and a good increaser. A.M. (g) 1941. Each, \$2.00
- 3c CHINESE WHITE (Guy L. Wilson) — A very large flower of quite faultless form and quality; absolutely pure white throughout except for a faint touch of green in the eye; very broad, circular, satin-smooth perianth of great substance fully 4½ inches in diameter. Perfectly proportioned, shallow fluted saucer cup. A superb show flower and quite unique. This is the first really flat crowned Leedsii and should be extremely valuable for breeding. A.M. 1946, F.C.C. 1949.
each, \$3.50
- 1b CHULA (O.B.F.)—A very tall, well-poised, early bicolor daffodil that holds great promise as a show and forcing flower. The broad, flat perianth frames a well proportioned fluted trumpet of a rich cream-yellow with slightly darker rim. Very resistant to sun and weather, it stood out among our trials as unusually long-lasting and vigorous.
each, \$4.00
- 2b CIRCUS CLOWN (O.B.F.)—A tall, mid-season, free-flowering plant with a pure white, substantial perianth that is slightly cupped forward. The cup is quite unusual in coloring and form, for it is striped white and orange and has a really double John Evelyn-type ruffle. More of a curiosity than a show-flower, it does present a gay and colorful picture in the garden.
each, \$4.00
- 2b CONCERTO (O.B.F.)—Flat white perianth with pointed petals of good texture. The trumpet is ivory, nicely flanged and ruffled at the mouth. A fine, very early daffodil with large flowers of good poise.
each, \$5.00
- 2b CORALIE (Australian) — A very pretty, short-cupped, pink daffodil, sent to us by Alister Clark. The petals are pure white and rather pointed, the short cup is of a soft rose-pink color, flaring and frilled. Fine exhibition flower and good pollen parent.
each, \$3.00
- 1c CORINTH (Brodie) — An immense flower, very stiff substance, fine broad, flat white perianth, standing at right angles to the bold ivory trumpet.
each, \$1.00
- 2b COVERACK PERFECTION (Brodie) Calvert 1930, A.M. 1934 — Broad, white perianth, with large, shallow saucer crown, edged and flushed with pale salmon-gold; striking. each, 90c
- 2b COVER GIRL (O.B.F.)—A dainty little daffodil with slightly waved, white perianth and the cup is colored an iridescent pink, darkest at the delicately fringed rim. Very late. each, \$3.00
- 2b DAISY SCHAFER (de Graaff) — One of the best of the remarkable new Giant Leedsii type; the flower 4½ inches across, with cup nearly 2 inches resembles a Giant Trumpet, but much more graceful in form; perianth pure white, with cup opening primrose and turning to light canary-yellow, deeper at the base; long, lemon-yellow stigma and styles add to the color harmony of this remarkable flower; undoubtedly a leader for years to come. F.C.C. 1933, Gold Medal 1935.
3 for 85c
- 2a DAMSON (Williams) — A striking flower of very brilliant color and fine substance, broad, creamy-white perianth shaded yellow at base, long cup of an intense deep fuchsia-red. A.M. (e) 1925, A.M.H. 1930.
3 for 75c
- 4 DAPHNE (Culpin) — The most promising novelty of this division, pure white, sweet scented, large double flowers, early forcer. A.M. (m.e.) 1913, F.C.C. (c) 1924, A.M.H. 1928, F.C.C.H. 1929.
3 for 75c
- 2b DARING (O.B.F.) — A rather small, but deeply pink daffodil that has great charm. The perianth is white with pointed, slightly cupped petals. The trumpet opens a salmon shade but turns to deep pink with an even darker edge, which is slightly laciniated and ruffled.
each, \$2.50
- 1a DAWSON CITY (van Tubergen) — A fine garden variety of excellent quality and of value for exhibition. Broad, flat perianth of smooth substance, well-formed, flanged trumpet, of a self golden-yellow. A.M. (e) 1925, A.M. (g) 1930. 3 for 75c
- 3a DIANA KASNER (Backhouse) — A cream-yellow perianth and a large fluted yellow cup with blood-red frill, very free-flowering and an excellent forcer.
3 for 75c

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

- 2b **DICK WELLBAND** (Backhouse - de Graaff) — One of our finest introductions, very strong grower and exceptionally free-flowering. The perianth is pure white and the cup flame-orange. One of its most remarkable qualities is that the color does not fade but rather intensifies with age. The flower lasts unusually long and we believe that this variety will be of greatest value both for greenhouse work or for the outside. Its great beauty lies in the startling contrast between petals and cup which makes it stand out in the largest collection of daffodils. A worthy companion to Francisca Drake. A.M.H. 1931. 3 for 75c
- 1a **DIOTIMA** (de Graaff) — Considered by many experts as the very best of the new super-giant yellow trumpets; despite its huge size (perianth being five to six inches across) the whole flower is beautifully proportioned and is carried gracefully on flattened tapering stems, two feet tall, entirely free from the amaryllis-like stiffness of many of the giant trumpets; the broad overlapping petals form a star-shaped perianth of medium deep primrose, trumpet somewhat more deeply colored; undoubtedly one of the top-notchers for many years to come. 3 for \$1.00
- 3c **DISTINGUE** (Backhouse) — Large, perianth is widespread, pure white color, smooth texture, cup is tinged with pale lemon. each, 90c
- 2b **DUKE OF WINDSOR** (Uittenboogaard) — Broad, white, overlapping perianth and large, short and flaring yellow cup. We have only a small stock of this variety and cannot quote it competitively. each, 75c
- 2b **E. H. WILSON** (de Graaff) — Of most lovely form and perfect texture, broad, overlapping, pure white perianth but distinctly star-shaped as petals are nicely pointed. Crown light yellow but passing to ivory, shallow and fluted at margin. A fine, tall garden plant of unusual substance and great merit. The flowers last unusually well and are magnificent for show purposes as well as for home decoration. A.M. 1936. 3 for 75c
- 6a **FEBRUARY GOLD** (de Graaff) A.M. 1928—A little known, extremely early blooming, small golden daffodil. The perianth is rather star-shaped, the nicely fluted, straight trumpet is tinged with orange. A hybrid between *N. cyclamineus* and a trumpet daffodil, it has retained all the earliness of its parents and forces extremely well. Start a few bulbs in pebbles and water in November, keep bowls or pans in a dark, cool place for three weeks and then bring into light. Or, plant from three to six bulbs in a pot in October and keep pot in a cool, dark place, watering as needed. They will easily bloom by Christmas. February Gold is one of our own introductions. 3 for 75c
- 3c **FIRETAIL** (Crosfield) — Deservedly popular the world over; broad petaled, creamy-white perianth and large orange cup with scarlet-orange frill. F.C.C.H. 1925. 3 for 75c
- 2a **FORTUNE** (Ware) — Broad, creamy yellow perianth of very solid texture, crown of great size and elegant form, opening at mouth and beautifully frilled, of a glowing soft orange. A Giant Incomparabilis of perfect form, early, a strong grower. Undoubtedly will soon become one of the more popular varieties. F.C.C. 1924 (e.g.c.). 3 for 75c
- 2a **FORTUNE'S BOWL** (Brodie) Calvert — A good yellow perianth and deep red cup. A.M. (m) 1940. The finest of the Fortune seedlings. 3 for \$2.00
- 2a **FORTUNE'S CREST** (Brodie) A.M. (e) 1931 — Good yellow perianth and deepest solid red cup of any flower yet raised from Fortune. each, \$1.00
- 5a **FORTY-NINER** (O.B.F.) — A rather early, very short *N. triandrus* hybrid with pale, sulphur-yellow flowers. The cup is long and bell-shaped, nicely fluted. As many as four flowers per stem. The narrow foliage is deep green and lax, a good grower and most attractive little plant for the rock garden. each, \$6.00
- 2b **FRANCISCA DRAKE** (Backhouse) — Impossible to describe adequately the beauty of this unusual flower of a distinct new type; the pure white perianth petals are of unusual substance, an inch and a half wide, and tinted gold at the base, which shows through on the outside; the cup, wide and deep, is golden-yellow at the base, changing gradually to flame-orange at the densely frilled edge; the flowers are held well above the fine foliage and give the effect of a flock of white seagulls taking flight; strong-growing and very free-flowering. A.M. 1926. 3 for 75c
- 2a **GALWAY** (Rich.) F.C.C. (e) 1948 — A glorious tall, strong-stemmed, intense self-golden flower, bordering on true trumpet daffodil proportions; broad smooth perianth, well-flanged trumpet crown. Splendid size, build, proportion, stature and color; a magnificent garden plant and a grand show flower. each, \$3.00
- 3b **GARDEN OFFICER** (Lefeb.) — An attractive short-cupped daffodil which stands out for its perfect form and habit. One of the rare short-cupped daffodils that really looks up. The perianth is of a soft ivory, the cup which is nicely frilled has a yellow center and a narrow red edge. Not a spectacular show flower, but one that deserves and merits your attention. 3 for \$1.25

KEY

Division

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Trumpet Daffodils |
| a) | yellow |
| b) | bicolor |
| c) | white |
| d) | others |
| 2 | Large-Cupped Daffodils |
| a) | yellow, cup colored |
| b) | white, cup colored |
| c) | white, cup white |
| d) | others |

Division

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 3 | Short-Cupped Daffodils |
| a) | yellow, cup colored |
| b) | white, cup colored |
| c) | white, cup white |
| d) | others |
| 4 | Doubles |
| 5 | Triandrus Hybrids |
| a) | large-cupped |
| b) | short-cupped |

Division

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------|
| 6 | Cyclamineus Hybrids |
| a) | large-cupped |
| b) | short-cupped |
| 7 | Jonquilla Hybrids |
| a) | large-cupped |
| b) | short-cupped |
| 8 | Tazetta (Bunch-flowered) |
| 9 | Poeticus |
| 10 | Species and wild forms |
| 11 | All others |

8 GERANIUM (v.d. S.) A.M.H.—One of the newer Dutch Tazetta Hybrids with from five to seven large flowers per stem. The petals are rounded and overlap; the short, flat red crown is orange-red. A good variety for late forcing in pots and pans but equally outstanding in the garden and for exhibitions.

3 for 75c

2c GERTIE MILLAR (de Graaff) — Wonderful flower of the new Giant Leedsii type with pure white perianth similar to and as large as Van Waveren's Giant, with beautifully proportioned, pale primrose cup, deeply fluted and frilled and of translucent texture; unusually long pistils and anthers match these colors perfectly; a most handsome flower. A.M.H. 1930.

3 for 90c

1a GOLDEN HARVEST (Warnaar) E.F.A.H. 1928 —Undoubtedly one of the largest trumpet varieties in existence. The perianth is well formed and overlapping; the trumpet is of good shape and proportion, rolled back at the brim. The color is deep golden-yellow. Opens before King Alfred.

3 for \$1.00

7c GOLDEN PERFECTION (de Graaff) — A perfect perianth with wide overlapping segments, deep citron-yellow with mica sheen and cup of pure gold perfectly proportioned to balance of flower; calyx grey-green flecked with gold; unique in its class. F.C.C. 1926. A.M. (g) 1934.

3 for 75c

1a GRAPEFRUIT (Lubbe) F.C.C.H. 1944—One of the outstanding new daffodils of novel coloring. The large, well proportioned flower is of a cool, uniform, lemon-green color, bleaching to almost true ivory with age. Has unusual lasting power, and while it opens early, it will stay in good condition for weeks. We have found that the plant grows best when left undisturbed for two or three years, which gives it added value as a fine garden variety.

each, \$3.00

2b GREEN ISLAND (Rich.) — A sensational flower of very large size, great substance and waxen smooth texture. Smooth, rounded white segments of such immense width that they form an almost complete circle. Well proportioned, shallow, bowl-shaped, frilled cup, greenish white at base, inside passing to white, which in turn passes to a band of clear, cool, greenish lemon at the margin. Short-necked on a tall, long stem. Plant of great vigor. P.C. 1940. Best flower in London Show 1940.

each, \$6.00

2b GREMLIN (O.B.F.) — A late, attractive, little plant with white, star-shaped perianth and cylindrical, small, fluted and slightly fringed cup, opening yellow, then turning to buff and finally developing an attractive, strongly rose-colored rim. Not spectacular, but a lovely garden plant.

each, \$4.00

2b HADES (Backhouse) — A flower of wonderful color; large, creamy-white perianth of excellent substance, large expanded crown of a real deep cherry-red, height 24 inches; a very strong, vigorous variety which holds its color exceptionally well. A.M. (e) 1928.

3 for 90c

1c HALFA (Brodie)—A most beautiful bicolor daffodil of high quality. Broad, perfectly flat, even and overlapping perianth of great substance and smooth, symmetrical, soft yellow trumpet, evenly rolled back at mouth. Tall, strong grower, early.

3 for \$1.50

1a HALLOWEEN (O.B.F.) — An extremely early yellow trumpet daffodil of merit. The broad, flaring trumpet is of a rich, deep yellow color; the slightly paler perianth is well-rounded and quite smooth. Fine substance, tall and large.

each, \$5.00

1c HIGH SIERRA (O.B.F.) — The earliest white trumpet daffodil of all we grow. Tall and large, it has an ivory-white perianth of good substance and a pale ivory trumpet with a large flare to it that is most attractively proportioned. Stands up well in rough weather; the foliage is broad, deep blue-green and erect—an improved ADA FINCH.

each, \$4.00

1a HUNTER'S MOON (Brodie)—Bred from Brimstone by Moongold. A perfectly lovely trumpet arrayed in graded tints of clear, shining, luminous lemon, perhaps most intense at the outer edge of the beautifully flanged and serrated trumpet and paler at the edge of the petals. Grand flower for cutting. Vigorous and free blooming; extraordinarily durable and a most beautiful garden plant. A.M. 1943.

each, \$1.50

1b INDISCREET (O.B.F.) — A mid-season pink trumpet daffodil. The perianth is white, slightly waved and semi-rounded. The trumpet is a startling lingerie-pink and the rim is nicely fringed. A small plant but of remarkable intensity of color.

each, \$6.00

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

- 4 INGLESCOMBE (Walker) — Nice, pure yellow, fully double that might be called a yellow "The Pearl". A.M. (market variety) 1931. 3 for 75c
- 4 IRENE COPELAND (Copeland) — Large, full, double snow-white flowers with primrose markings; a lovely and distinct variety with strong, rigid stems. A.M. 1925. 3 for 75c
- 2b JOHN EVELYN (Copeland) — Deservedly an international favorite; outstanding among the new Incomparabilis hybrids; flatly-opening perianth, 4 to 5 inches across, with a flat cup nearly 2 inches in diameter; densely frilled, the perianth being pure white, without a trace of shading, and the cup lemon-yellow and fluted or shirred to the base; good neck; strong grower; free-flowering and a good propagator; one of the greatest daffodils of the present day and for years to come. F.C.C. 1924. 3 for 75c
- 10 JONQUILLA SIMPLEX — The true single, sweet jonquil, of light elegant growth, bearing out of doors in May charming clusters of numerous small, rich yellow flowers of delicious scent. \$1.00 per dozen
- 1a KANDAHAR (Brodie) — A gorgeous and most striking giant trumpet of immense size, great substance, and pure, deep, solid, self-gold color; immense vase-shaped trumpet and wide, spread perianth; very tall and strong. 3 for \$1.50
- 1a KING ALFRED (Kendall) F.C.C. 1899 — The most popular daffodil in the world and one that even today holds its own against all comers in every flower market. Because of its large size, its golden-yellow color and its informal, pleasing shape it has become the universal favorite and is sold in larger quantities than any other daffodil. 3 for 75c
- 8 KLONDIKE (Van der Schoot) — Rich yellow perianth, darker cup, one of the finest yellows. 3 for 75c
- 2a KRAKATOA (Rich.) — Quite the most outstanding novelty imported by us during the past few years and probably the finest new daffodil introduced since Fortune, which was one of its parents, appeared twenty-five years ago. On the few occasions that it has been exhibited it has created a sensation. An immense flower with broad, overlapping, deep golden-yellow perianth of fine substance and quality; the very widely-expanded cup is bright, flaming orange-red, beautifully flanged at the mouth. Flowers are short-necked, well posed on strong, stiff stems; fine robust plant; flowers and increases very freely. F.C.C. 1943. each \$2.00
- 3b LADY KESTEVEN (Backhouse-deGraaff) 1933 — This is undoubtedly one of the very finest Barriis introduced by us. Words fail to describe this wonderful daffodil adequately. Suffice it to say that the perianth is pure white, well formed and substantial and that the cup is of the very deepest red ever seen in a daffodil. We are proud of the fact that we can introduce this beautiful daffodil to the United States, and though as yet it is too expensive to be forced for shows, we hope in a few years to be able to distribute it more freely. We believe that this is one of the most promising Barriis for hybridizing purposes, especially since the color does not seem to fade in the sun. A.M.H. 1931. 3 for \$1.25
- 8 LAURENS KOSTER (Vis) — Creamy-white perianth, lemon-yellow cup, free-flowering, recommended. 3 for 75c
- 3b LIMERICK (Richardson) — A very lovely flower, raised from Folly and Hades. The broad, flat perianth is pure white and the large, absolutely flat eye is intense dark cherry-red. A wonderful contrast in colors, one of the best we have seen. Very late. each, \$1.00
- 8 L'INNOCENCE (v.Z.) — A very free-flowering, new Poetaz of great merit for early forcing. The perianths are well-rounded and the cup of a soft orange-red. This is one of the newer varieties that are now replacing Laurens Koster. 3 for 75c
- 2b LOVENEST (Backhouse) — One of the older members of the "pink daffodil" class; among the daintiest of all the trumpets; medium in height with a starry-shaped perianth of informal type; nicely proportioned trumpet of saffron-yellow turning to apricot-pink; delightfully charming at all stages; very early. A.M. 1925. 3 for 75c
- 2b MABEL TAYLOR (Clark) — A tall, midseason pink with the shape and proportions of Tunis. Large flowers, well balanced on tall, stiff stems. Perianth is cream-colored, the cup large and expanded, soft yellow with a broad, rose-pink band which is nicely frilled. In our experience a most valuable daffodil for breeding as it has many good qualities and seems well adapted to our climate. each, \$3.00
- 3b MAGIC FIRE (de Graaff - O.B.F.) — Striking flower of exceptional substance. Pure white, well overlapping and broad perianth; small cup with fiery red rim. One of the finest show flowers we have raised. 3 for 75c

KEY*Division*

- 1 **Trumpet Daffodils**
 a) yellow
 b) bicolor
 c) white
 d) others
- 2 **Large-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others

Division

- 3 **Short-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others
- 4 **Doubles**
- 5 **Triandrus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped

Division

- 6 **Cyclamineus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 7 **Jonquilla Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 8 **Tazetta** (Bunch-flowered)
- 9 **Poeticus**
- 10 **Species** and wild forms
- 11 **All others**

1b **MAGIC PINK** (O.B.F.)—One of our very best late midseason pinks. The perianth is white, well-pointed and substantial. The trumpet is long and heavily frilled at the mouth, pink-blush throughout the trumpet with a rose band blended in at the mouth. As the flower develops an effervescent blending of pink colors lights up the interior of the trumpet. The foliage is broad and of a deep, blue-green color. each, \$6.00

4 **MARY COPELAND** (Copeland) — One of the famous varieties of the new double type, this variety has been termed the most striking double in cultivation; the longer petals are pure cream-white with a golden ray down the center, interspersed with shorter petals of lemon and brilliant orange, giving a three-color effect; unsurpassed for the garden or the show bench. F.C.C. 1926.
 3 for 90c

3b **MATAPAN** (Richardson)—A lovely, quality show flower of medium size, with flat, very round, beautifully smooth, purest white perianth and a flat crown of intense crimson. Very early for this type of flower. Best flower Competitive Classes. R.H.S. in 1941. each, \$3.00

1a **MOONGLOW** (O.B.F.) — One of our unusually attractive, uniformly sulphur-yellow colored trumpet daffodils. Good form and substance. As the flower develops the trumpet turns a pale ivory except at the rim which is laciniated and ruffled. each, \$4.00

5a **MOONSHINE** (de Graaff) — A beautiful Triandrus hybrid, star-shaped, creamy-white flower; often 3 to a stem; drooping gracefully, very beautiful and a great favorite, especially for the rock garden or for naturalizing in the shade. A.M. 1930.
 3 for 75c

1c **MORAY** (Brodie)—A large, pure white daffodil that resembles the old Tenedos but is a much better flower, larger, whiter, and of greater substance. The perianth is rather star-shaped, the cup or trumpet is long and well-shaped. each, \$6.00

4 **MOULIN ROUGE** (Backhouse) — Very lovely double, long primrose petals shading to cream down the center; short petals deep yellow-orange, giving a tri-color effect. A.M. 1926.
 3 for 75c

1c **MOUNT HOOD** (v. Deurs.)—Pure ivory-white, overlapping perianth with large, creamy-white trumpet, heavily flanged and imbricated at mouth, changing to pure white when fully in bloom. A.M.H. 1937.
 3 for \$1.40

1c **MOUNT WHITNEY** (O.B.F.) — A tall, late, white trumpet daffodil. The very broad and full perianth is slightly waved; the trumpet opens ivory but quickly develops into a pure white. Irregular ruffles at the mouth. Foliage is wide, blue-green and erect. Very nice and impressive. each, \$6.00

1c **MRS. E. H. KRELAGE** (Krelage)—Really a pale bicolor, but changing to a uniform ivory-white. Smooth, waxy texture and good form. F.C.C. 1939.
 3 for 90c

3b **MRS. NETTE O'MELVENY** (Backhouse) — Surely the "little people" must have been abroad frolicking in the moonlight, when this fairy flower was born; a dancing daffodil with pure white perianth and cup of clear lemon-yellow, with orange picotee; splendid foliage, tall, graceful stem and good neck; in every way a delightful flower and sure to become immensely popular. 3 for 75c

1c **MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE** (Backhouse)—This is the famous "pink daffodil"; fine informal perianth of ivory-white, and beautifully proportioned, slim, long trumpet, apricot-pink, changing to shell pink at the deeply fringed edge; delicately beautiful but of exceptional substance; long lasting; early; belongs in every collection. A.M. 1923.
 3 for \$1.00

2b **NOVA SCOTIA** (Backhouse) A.M.H. — Very large, flat, golden-yellow cup with heavily fringed deep orange margin, perianth creamy white.
 3 for 75c

2b **PEACHES AND CREAM** (O.B.F.)—A very free-flowering, attractive plant. The perianth is flat, white, well-pointed and of good substance. The cup is small with but a slight flare to it. Pale peach with deeper peach-pink ruffles. The foliage is tall, heavy and deep green. Short neck and good form make this a fine garden plant. each, \$4.00

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

- 1a PEER GYNT (O.B.F.)—A tall, large flower with a pale, sulphur-yellow perianth. The medium yellow trumpet fades to match the perianth. Flowers unusually long lasting and durable. We can perhaps best describe this as a fine, lemon-yellow King Alfred, a clean and gay plant. each, \$6.00
- 4 PINK CLOUD (O.B.F.) — The first of the pink doubles, this is a rather short, well-formed flower with loosely arranged mixed apricot-pink and white petals. We know that this is not going to be a world-famous variety but it has charm and seems to grow well. each, \$6.00
- 2b PINK DIAMOND (O.B.F.)—Outstanding among all our pink seedlings for its clean, gay appearance. The perianth is waved, well rounded, ivory-white of good substance; the trumpet opens a pale yellow with a heavily frilled and folded broad rim of pure pink. Medium-wide, blue-green foliage. Grows well and looks up. A fine novelty. each, \$5.00
- 2b POLAR STAR (O.B.F.)—A late, tall, very pretty and gay flower. The perianth is white, star-shaped, flat and substantial. The trumpet is of the TUNIS type, opens yellow and develops to white with a golden rim. The foliage is heavy, blue-green and erect. This is a good grower and a fine show daffodil. each, \$3.00
- 2b PROMISSO (Alister Clark)—Very tall, well proportioned, the earliest good pink daffodil to flower for us. each, \$3.00
- 1b QUEEN OF BICOLORS (Dutch)—Large, bold, golden-yellow trumpet; perianth creamy-white, stained yellow at base. 3 for 90c
- 10 RECURVUS (Old Pheasant's Eye) — Perianth pure white and reflexing eye margined deep orange-red, very fragrant; a favorite old variety. 3 for 75c
- 2b RED BIRD (de Graaff) F.C.C. 1938 — Leading variety among recent introductions, the well-rounded, overlapping petals are of a fine, white, solid texture in sharp contrast to the firey orange-scarlet cup. 3 for 90c
- 4 RIOTOUS (O.B.F.) — An early, tall and very large semi-double of good form. The darker yellow center is interspersed with petals of the sulphur-yellow perianth color. Short neck and good carriage. The foliage is wide, blue-green and erect. A fine double daffodil. each, \$3.00
- 2b ROMAN CANDLE (O.B.F.)—A grand pink daffodil with a well-rounded white perianth that cups slightly forward. The trumpet is broad and fully flared and ruffled. Opens apricot-pink but intensifies as the flower develops to a uniform rich pink, fading at the very last to a soft shell pink. Broad, erect, deep blue-green foliage. Tall and vigorous, this is one of the best in our trials. each, \$5.00
- 2a ROSSMORE (Rich.)—A very bright, early flower; smooth, flat, rounded, bright yellow perianth and a goblet-shaped cup of intense, deep orange-red. each, \$2.00
- 2a ROUGE (Wil., G.L.)—A striking, novel and distinct "break" in narcissus coloring; the widespread perianth is yellow overlaid with pinkish buff tones. The expanding cup is of a deep, rather brilliant orange-red. This variety invariably elicits much comment at shows and since it is early, vigorous and blooms and increases freely it may well be a good market flower of the future. 3 for \$1.50
- 1c ROXANE (van Tub.) — A large, creamy-white trumpet with round, overlapping, pure white perianth. A.M.H. 1926, F.C.C.H. 1930. 3 for \$1.00
- 4 ROYAL SOVEREIGN (Copeland) — Valuable addition to the Twink group of semi-doubles; most graceful of all in form, and the most charming, if not the most striking, in coloring; creamy-white, interspersed with crinkled and frilled trumpet petals of primrose-yellow, shading to pale primrose as the flower develops; a daffodil appealing to every flower lover's fancy. A.M. (e) 1914. 3 for 75c
- 2a RUSTOM PASHA (Miss Evelyn) — A large flower with most intense color, absolutely sunproof. The large perianth is deep golden-yellow, and the rather long crown, deepest, solid orange-red. F.C.C. R.H.S. 1954. 3 for \$1.25
- 2a ST. ISSEY (P. D. Williams)—A magnificent yellow Incomparabilis of great quality, with unusually round, overlapping, smooth perianth and a rather straight crown, nicely serrated at the mouth. A.M. (e) 1938. 3 for \$1.50
- 2a SCARLET ELEGANCE (Will., P.D.)—A really graceful, rather informal daffodil with pointed, slightly-twisted, golden-yellow petals and a vivid orange-red, expanded and fluted cup. By no means a show flower of classical proportions, it is just the same a handsome daffodil for cutting and since it is very free-flowering a good garden plant. F.A.H. 1939. 3 for 75c

KEY*Division*

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 b) bicolor
 c) white
 d) others
- 2 **Large-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others

Division

- 3 **Short-Cupped Daffodils**
 a) yellow, cup colored
 b) white, cup colored
 c) white, cup white
 d) others
- 4 **Doubles**
- 5 **Triandrus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped

Division

- 6 **Cyclamineus Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 7 **Jonquilla Hybrids**
 a) large-cupped
 b) short-cupped
- 8 **Tazetta** (Bunch-flowered)
- 9 **Poeticus**
- 10 **Species** and wild forms
- 11 **All others**

2a **SCARLET LEADER** (de Graaff) — One of the most sensational flowers of recent years. Vivid red, well-expanded cup and pure white, overlapping perianth. Excellent show flower; good sturdy plant. A.M.H. 1931, F.C.C.H. 1938. 3 for \$1.00

5b **SILVER CHIMES** (Martin) — One of the prettiest of the small-cupped Triandrus hybrids, being a cross of *Triandrus calathinus* and *Polyanthus Grand Monarque*; frequently produces heads of six or more flowers with pure white perianth and delicate pale primrose cup; an ideal and most beautiful plant to grow in pots in a cool greenhouse. A.M. 1922. Round bulbs only. 3 for 75c

2b **SILVER STAR** (Backhouse) — Perfect, broad-petaled, star-shaped perianth of pure cream-white, with finely-proportioned, wide-mouthed trumpet of primrose, changing to cream-white, just a shade deeper than the perianth; extra fine, and free flowering, very fragrant. 3 for 75c

2b **SOUTH PACIFIC** (O.B.F.) — An extremely early and good daffodil. The perianth is a perfect star and has great substance; the cup, of the SILVER STAR type is a soft, even yellow. Among great competition this one stood out with distinction; we recommend it. each, \$4.00

5b **STOKE** (P. D. Williams) — A lovely, pale yellow N. triandrus hybrid that can best be described as a sulphur-yellow Thalia. We consider Stoke one of the finest garden daffodils; it naturalizes readily and is an exceptionally graceful flower for spring flower arrangements. 3 for \$1.00

1a **SUCCESSOR** (de Graaff) — A very late, deep golden-yellow daffodil with remarkably good texture. Exceptional for late forcing in pans or for garden use where its late flowering is an added attraction. 3 for 75c

4 **SUNBURST** (O.B.F.) — A very tall, very large and very vigorous double. This really huge, peony-type flower is well poised on its very tall stem and yet will stand rain and wind well. The pale sulphur-yellow guard petals have a center of darkest, richest, yellow and sulphur petals intermingled. The foliage, too, is large, blue-green and very erect. Undoubtedly the largest double yet raised. each, \$6.00

4 **SWANSDOWN** (Brodie) — The most striking novelty in this group. A very beautiful double with large, milk-white flowers of fine substance. The petals are exceptionally broad and form a perfect saucer as a background for the white feathery-looking inner petals. Carried on a stiff stem and short necked. This flower will doubtless have a great market value. P.C. (e) 1940. each, \$5.00

2b **SWEET TALK** (O.B.F.) — A tall, very late, pink daffodil. The pure white perianth is of good form and substantial; the cup is a pure white with a dark pink, crisply-fluted edge. A magnificent show flower and ideal for flower arrangements.

each, \$6.00

4 **TEXAS** (Backhouse) — Taller growing and of better form than Indian Chief; pale yellow interspersed with brilliant orange. F.C.F.A.H. 1938. 3 for 90c

5a **THALIA** (van Waveren) — Two or three lovely pure white flowers per stem, 2 inches or more across, making a beautiful cluster. Very suitable for the rock garden or for forcing. 3 for 75c

3b **TONTO** (O.B.F.) — A Poeticus-white perianth that is smooth and rounded and a firey orange-red vermillion, very heavily frilled and fringed cup make this an outstanding show daffodil. Broad foliage and a vigorous grower. We recommend this one. each, \$5.00

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

7b **TREVITHIAN** (Williams) — One of the best of the short-crowned Hybrid Jonquils raised by the late P. D. Williams; an extremely fine, free-flowering garden plant producing two or more sweetly-scented flowers on a stem; broad, overlapping perianth of smooth texture and shallow crown, of a pale, self lemon-yellow throughout. F.C.C. 1936, F.A.H. 1938.
3 for 75c

1b **TROUSSEAU** (P. D. Williams) — An exquisite Bicolor trumpet of superb quality and finish; perfect form, great substance and satin-like texture. Very broad, smooth, flat, pure white perianth, and well-proportioned, straight, nearly-flanged trumpet which opens soft yellow and passes gradually to a most lovely, rich, buff rosy-cream, entrancingly rich and delicate in effect. The large flowers, which are exceptionally durable, are perfectly posed on strong stems. Vigorous plant with blue-green foliage. A.M. (e) 1945, F.C.C. (e) 1947.
each, \$2.00

2b **TUNIS** (P. D. Williams) — A large, tall, robust-growing Leedsii of most distinct character and great lasting substance; broad, waved, white perianth and large, bold, ivory crown with handsome flanged and serrated brim, retaining a remarkable flush of pale coppery-gold at the edge. Wisley Trials. A.M. (g) 1928, F.C.C. (g) 1936, F.A.H. 1937.
3 for 75c

4 **TWINK** (de Graaff) — Perhaps one of the most promising daffodils we have introduced. It is a double of the semi-full type, the petals alternating a soft primrose and clear orange, and so arranged as to give the flower a most attractive appearance and to make it a most adaptable flower for large scale decorative work. Twink forces as easily as Golden Spur, but also flowers very early in the field, is very free-flowering and hardy and we sincerely believe, that, as soon as stocks become larger, this variety will be used by every commercial grower. In the meantime it is a most splendid show-flower and has created much interest whenever shown. A.M. 1926.
3 for 75c

1a **UNSURPASSABLE** (Lubbe) — In our tests this variety stood out as one of the best of the new Dutch yellow trumpets. Golden-yellow throughout, the flower has noble proportions, good size, stature and build. Definitely a show-flower and also a good one for the commercial grower as it forces well and early. F.C.C.H. 1926. 3 for \$1.00

1b **WESTERN STAR** (O.B.F.) — A rather late Bicolor of most exceptional keeping quality, tall and with flowers that measure more than four inches in diameter. The broad-petaled, off-white, flat and star-shaped perianth is stained yellow around the base of the deepest, intense, golden-yellow trumpet, providing a most striking and vivid contrast. The

trumpet does not fade or burn even in the hot sun. Bulbs are smooth and of fine appearance and apparently this Bicolor is immune to basal rot. We have only a few bulbs to spare and consider this one of the best of the many Bicolor types we have raised so far.
each, \$6.00

2b **WILD ROSE** (Brodie) — A most attractive and striking flower and a real advance in pink coloring as the cup is a definite, solid rosy-pink to the base. The petals are a rather transparent pure white. P.C. 1946.
each, \$1.00

4 **WINDBLOWN** (O.B.F.) — A lovely, free-flowering double with a pure white perianth and a center of loosely knit, ruffled petals of white and butter-yellow intermingled. A good grower and a most attractive plant with flowers almost five inches across.
each, \$4.00

4 **WINDSWEPT** (O.B.F.) — A late double with sulphur-yellow perianth and a center of light and darker yellow petals. Strong stems and short necks make this a good garden plant.
each, \$4.00

2c **WINKIE** (O.B.F.) — As if the names of BINKIE and DINKIE were not enough, someone had to come along and name this one WINKIE. It is a tall flower with a substantial white perianth and a broad cup that is daintily ruffled at the rim. The cup opens a creamy-yellow and turns white with a strong flush of pink on the inside.
each, \$4.00

8 **WINTER PRIDE** (Mooy) — A.M.H. 1930, F.A.H. 1931. One of the new Poetaz varieties and an outstanding force. Petals well-rounded and overlapping; cups golden-yellow. This variety stands out for its size, the number of flowers and its strong stems and foliage.
3 for 75c

2c **ZERO** (Guy L. Wilson) — A glorious flower measuring up to 5½ inches in diameter. Very large broad, flat, widespread perianth; the beautiful vase-shaped crown has a slightly expanding bell mouth; purest icy-white throughout, with lovely deep-green perianth tube; tall, strong stem and short neck.
each, \$6.00

2b **ZIRCON** (O.B.F.) — Ever since we selected this one, visitors to our trials have admired it. It is a very tall, large (five inches across) flower with a pure white, flat, well-rounded perianth of very good substance. The large cup is of a pure golden-yellow, very flaring, ruffled and holds its color well. The foliage is very broad, blue-green and erect. The general impression this flower gives is one of a well-proportioned giant; striking novelty.
each, \$4.00

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

NATURALIZING MIXTURES

Daffodils planted in clusters in the foreground of shrubbery, or sown broadcast through woodlands, along hillsides, in meadows or lawns, and planted where they fall, give a most pleasing natural effect. They will increase in beauty and number without special care and become permanently established. In heavy soils the most vigorous varieties should be used. More pleasing effects result from grouping the various types, such as all trumpets, all Poeticus types, etc.

SEEDLING MIXTURE

From all our daffodil hybrids we select annually not more than thirty or forty plants for further propagation as clones. The remainder we offer as a special seedling mixture. This mixture contains all possible types and combinations that can be achieved. Many

of our new pink Leedsii, as well as a large group of Triandrus hybrids, are in this mixture. For garden decoration or for cutting this mixture is unsurpassed. Only limited quantities available.

per 100, \$15.00

FLOWER BORDER MIXTURE

This mixture is made up from named varieties, especially selected to give an abundant supply of flowers over a very long period. Only varieties that are adapted to naturalizing are selected. We grow several acres of this mixture and add to it, each year, the named varieties that we have tried out and that

were found to be not sufficiently outstanding for continued propagation. There are well over a hundred different varieties in this mixture and it should not be confused with the cheap mixtures of old varieties that are frequently offered by other growers.

per 100, \$10.00



OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

NEXT YEAR'S LILIES

A selective list of the best species and varieties grown by the Oregon Bulb Farms in the year 1956.

Not included are the thousands of new hybrids; the many clones still being tested and the many rare species and varieties of which we have too few bulbs to offer. All of them will be on view from June to October. Your visits will be welcome.



Olympic Hybrid Lily

LILIES • A REPORT

With this new catalog we make a clean break with our previous system of listing the Lilies. All species and varieties are now in alphabetical order. Most of the descriptions are new and the careful reader will find some pleasant surprises in our 1956 offerings. As our stocks of fine, new hybrid strains accumulate, we are reducing prices to keep these fine Lilies moving to our American gardens. As the demand continues to grow, as it has done during the past five years, we are encouraged to raise more of these new Lilies and we can then continue to bring the prices down.

Many of our customers do not realize that increasing the production of Lilies is not a simple matter. It takes an average of four years to grow a good flowering-size bulb from seed. *L. auratum platyphyllum* and similar slow-growing Lilies take longer. Some, like *L. pumilum*, *L. formosanum* and *L. lankongense*, take a shorter time. In the Aurelians, the Olympic Hybrids and other strains we must first raise high-quality seed; then we must grow a stock from that seed, select it and take out all plants that do not come up to our ever-higher standards. Only then is such a strain ready to be sold. Nothing can be done to hurry this process and consequently, a sudden substantial increased demand cannot be filled with quality stock until four and often five years later.

While I am writing this, the morning's mail comes to my desk and in it I find a letter from an important nursery, asking me for quotations on large quantities of a group of our best hybrid Lilies. We hope that we shall never be in a position to quote on such a list, either for delivery now or even within a year. Lilies are not produced that way.

If any mail-order nursery or any dealer wants us to supply him with Lilies, then we should set up our production quota years ahead of time. We should raise the seed, plant it out — either in one of our greenhouses, which is an expensive procedure, or in the field — and produce the stock to order. Of course, we always raise a few more bulbs than we expect to sell, for we want to be very sure that our customers get all the stock they need to fill their orders. So far, we have always sold those extra bulbs without any difficulty to the hundreds of new customers that we gain each year. The bigger buyers should not expect us to have surplus stocks available for them unless firm reservations are made years ahead of time.

It is not only the seed and the physical work of raising the bulbs that limits Lily production. Lilies need careful, timely handling. They prefer a nice, light, well-drained soil and we like to plant them on land that has never been used for bulb production. In other words, we have to find a farm, get it into good shape, which often means special drainage provisions, installation of irrigation equipment and similar preparatory work. Once we set out to raise a crop of one of our new strains, we sow the seed and usually leave it two years in one location. Then we harvest the bulbs and set them out for two more years. At the end of that period most of the stock will be of good size and, as a rule, enough orders have

been booked to move the bulk of the stock the fourth year. What is not sold, usually only the smaller bulbs, is planted back to be harvested and sold the following year. That, then, is the end of that particular crop. We simply do not plant back Lily bulbs to get more Lily bulbs. In our production system this can only be done through renewed plantings of seed.

Each new crop of seed planted is taken from better plants than any previous crop. Moreover, we are now learning which individual plants, crossed with other selected plants, give us the best offspring. The results of this selective, controlled breeding process are truly astonishing. To see large stocks of practically uniform Lilies, majestic fuchsia-pinks, giant golden-yellows, and purest icy-white trumpets raised from seed and to find every plant almost identical with the other in the same group, is an unforgettable sight. Lifting such bulbs this fall gave us another thrill, for we found that the bulbs themselves were also almost identical in size and type. Barring mishaps due to soil or climate, we can now raise to order stocks of distinct character. We still, however, need from four to five years to bring such crops to maturity, and it is useless for large buyers to expect that we can be ready to quote on such items if they do not have the foresight to order them well in advance.

We realize that these conditions are very different from those prevailing in other branches of the bulb business. With a world market to supply and with a superb sales and promotion apparatus at their command, the Hollanders seem to be able each year to balance the supply and demand of their crops to the substantial benefit of growers, exporters, and dealers. The Rose growers in this country also seem to have some means of absorbing the shock due to differences between supply and demand. In the nursery trade shrubs and trees can be planted back to be sold in another year. This is not true with Lilies. Considering the enormous costs of raising bulbs, considering our difficulties due to a perennial shortage of skilled help and due to the fact that so much of our work, like other nursery work, can only be done efficiently in the all-too-rare sunny fall days, we simply cannot raise hundreds of thousands of Lilies in the hope that they will sell. In fact, any surplus is a dead loss to us. We are definitely not planning to produce more than what a conservative estimate tells us can be moved without special effort.

As we said in the introduction to this catalog, the year 1955 was a particularly good one for us, both as to the quality of the flowers and the recognition they received. To be given four Awards of Merit from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society (even though one of them, Jillian Wallace, is not our own hybrid) is an event that has not often been duplicated in the long history of that Society. Likewise, the Votes of Commendation from the N.A.L.S. are a signal recognition of the excellence of our acquisitions. If you and your customers will visit us, you may well discover for yourselves that we have better Lilies yet at home. It is only fair to point out that the Boston show was some three thousand miles away from our

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

fields and that its dates were far too early to display our best material.

This year, 1956, the Annual International Lily Show of the North American Lily Society will be held in Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio, in buildings and in a garden that will provide a magnificent background for the flowers. Unfortunately, the date is set still earlier than usual — July 6th, 7th and 8th — and neither we, nor any of the other growers here on the Coast, can be expected to have much worthwhile material in flower. We hope that later in the year you will have an opportunity to visit us. We enjoy these visits because it gives us an opportunity to check on what you, our customers, want us to supply — the colors that you favor; the types of Lilies that you prefer.

In judging our work, the new Lilies that we present to you, we do want you to remember that within a species it takes a highly improbable combination of many mutations to produce a plant that for aesthetic reasons and for general garden purposes is markedly better than its sister plants. We must also remember that it takes but a single mutation to make a plant

undesirable. The likelihood of transmission of good qualities to future generations is again small compared to that of transmission of an undesirable characteristic.

Dealing with hybrids, we somewhat improve the chances of obtaining outstanding qualities, yet it becomes increasingly difficult to break definite linkages between characteristics. Much work has to be done through selective breeding to overcome undesirable factors. The more we work with these Lilies, the larger the quantities we raise, the higher our standards become. Lilies that we considered as exceptionally good only three years ago, we now label as "commercial" — to be sold in our regular strains. Our next grade, "seed grade", are the Lilies on which we use the best pollen, taken from our "pollen grade" selections. It is the latter that are now outstanding; yet in the almost fifteen years we have been working with these plants we have already found that today's pollen grade is the commercial grade of only four or five years hence. Obviously, this is not a business for the man who likes to leave things as they are.

LILIES IN STORAGE

Bags made out of thin sheets of polyethylene film, wrapping paper backed with even thinner films of plastics and new containers made up out of Kraft paper and plywood, all have revolutionized the handling and storage methods of Lilies — both here in the nursery and in the warehouses and retail outlets of our customers. Now, for the first time in the history of the cultivated Lily, we can take freshly harvested bulbs, pack them with slightly moist peat-moss and hold them, in polyethylene bags or wrappers, at ordinary room temperature, for many weeks without any loss of vitality. This new method of packing plus our new methods of handling the bulbs from the field to the final stages of packaging and shipping have made all previous advice on care and storage obsolete.

Just like the modern hybrids of the garden Lilies have given the American gardener a completely new concept of the Lily as a garden plant, changing the once fickle and difficult to grow "Garden Cinderellas" to the hardy, dependable and vigorous perennials that we know them to be today, so has polyethylene wrapping changed the merchandising of these bulbs. But however perfect this new packing material is and however vigorous and hardy the new Lilies are, it still remains true that the bulbs, like all other plants, must receive proper and intelligent care during storage and sales periods if they are to give the best possible performance in your customers' gardens.

We can protect Lily bulbs in small packages by closing the polyethylene bags and excluding air. We

cannot keep large boxes of bulk-packed bulbs in good condition unless care is taken, too, that the polyethylene-backed liner is carefully closed each time after a customer has inspected the bulbs. If the peat-moss, as inevitably will happen, becomes dry, then some moisture should be added. Keeping the box in a cool place will still be better than keeping it exposed to warm air in the store, regardless of the moisture barrier the plastic covering provides.

What these new changes in storage and handling methods have done is to make spring delivery of fine, plump bulbs in garden-fresh condition possible. We can now hold bulbs for spring sales and up till April 1st we can guarantee most types and varieties to grow and flower well, provided they are planted with the least possible delay once they are taken from storage. A special offer of Lilies for spring 1956 delivery will be found inserted in this catalog. Bulbs from the 1956 crop, if they should be available in quantities in excess of normal fall demand, will again be stored for delivery during the early months of next year — up till April 1st, 1957.

As we have said in so many of our articles and in all previous offerings — we still believe that early fall planting is best for Lilies. In regions where exceptionally early frosts prevent timely fall planting or for customers that will not be convinced that early planting is better, we now feel safe in supplying bulbs in the spring. They will be found to have retained their freshness and vitality. They will, we feel, not grow as well as fall-planted stock.

Cultural Instructions for Lilies

Soils and Location: Lilies must have perfect drainage such as a gentle slope can provide. Air drainage too is important, for a good breeze can keep many garden pests and diseases away. If your site is level and the soil heavy, then prepare raised beds for the bulbs. Take care not to damage the roots in planting.

Sun or Shade: Lilies need sunlight, at least until 2 P.M. Filtered sunlight or semi-shade may bring out the more delicate colors, but they tend to make weak stems and soft flowers. Do not plant near house walls, walks or drives that reflect sunlight or heat.

Depth of Planting: *L. candidum*, "Cascade Strain" and "White Elf" should be planted with not more than one inch of settled soil over the top of the bulbs. All others need not more than four inches of soil over them.

Mulch and Groundcover: Lilies are gross feeders and root deeply. They need a porous, well-aerated soil, rich in humus and well-balanced plant food. They like a good mulch of well-rotted cow manure, rich compost or decaying leafmold, and this can be applied several times during the growing season. The mulch keeps the soil cool, discourages weed growth and eliminates the need for surface cultivation which might hurt the stem roots. Shallow-rooted ground cover keeps the ground shaded and is beneficial. Do not expect your lilies to compete with strong-growing perennials or shrubs.

Cutting Flowers: Like all plants, lilies need their stems and foliage to build for next year's growth. Cutting the **flowers only**, preventing them from setting seed, is beneficial. Cutting the foliage is harmful in direct proportion to the amount taken. Cutting stems with foliage year after year will definitely kill the plant.

Fertilizers: Natural fertilizers, such as well-rotted cow manure, are ideal. A handful of balanced fertilizer scattered over every few feet, a pound of wood ashes per every twenty square feet, and such applications repeated two or three times during the growing

season, will help to keep the lilies strong and healthy. If your soil and water are alkaline, then two or three times during the growing season scatter a pinch or two of agricultural sulphur over the surface and water it in. Peat moss, being slightly acid, is good for lilies. It provides an ideal medium for the stem roots when used as a mulch.

On Arrival: Lily bulbs are never completely dormant. They must be received as soon as possible after digging, hence orders should be placed with your **dealer** as early as possible. If slightly limp after their long trip, place them in wet peat moss for a few days. They will soon freshen up and should then be planted immediately. Never plant new bulbs where other lilies have failed to grow and never plant in heavy, soggy soil. They cannot be treated like tulip or daffodil bulbs which can be dried out and go completely dormant. **Drainage is paramount.**

Pot Culture: The soil mixture must be loose and porous. Two parts sandy loam, one of leafmold, and one of sand is good. An inch of gravel should be placed in the bottom for drainage. Fill the pot half full of soil mix, add a handful of sand, set the bulb on the sand, then surround with more sand. The pot is then filled with soil mix, watered, labeled, staked and placed in a cool place until spring.

Spraying: Control aphids and fungus diseases with the same sprays used for roses.

Forcing: The quality of the flowers and plants is much improved by cold storage of the bulbs and the flower yield is greatest following storage for six weeks at a temperature between 32 and 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Experiments have shown that our Mid-Century Lilies when forced without cold storage flowered by the end of March, those cold stored for six weeks flowered by the middle of February. The average elapsed time between planting of bulbs taken from cold storage and flowering was 60 days. A night temperature of 55 to 60 degrees is recommended, with ample water as the buds begin to show.

LILY DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES



"Heart's Desire"

AFTERGLOW — a Bellingham Hybrid — Out of a large batch of seedlings, the result of crosses between selected plants from the Bellingham strain, we selected one which surpasses the well-known Sunset Lily (*L. pardalinum giganteum*) in every respect and that, of course, is high praise. AFTERGLOW is tall, has a beautiful pyramidal inflorescence and bears many large flowers of a rich crimson-red with a golden center heavily spotted with maroon. It is a robust Lily, grows well and propagates very freely so that it soon makes a large, permanent clump in the garden.

large bulbs, 5-7" \$1.50 each

amabile—a species from Korea—Brilliant, grenadine-red flowers, nicely dotted with minute black spots, carried on strong, slender, three-foot stems, that make a strong color accent in the June garden. Because of its free-flowering habit only a few bulbs are needed to make a brilliant dash of color in the border. *L. amabile* does well in the full sun and will stand considerable drought. The intense color does not fade in direct sunlight. The bulbs are white, high-crowned and composed of relatively large scales. Plant five inches deep in light, porous soils, shallower in clay and adobe. Stem roots are sparse or entirely lacking; basal roots heavy and contractile. Underground stem bulblets are formed in profusion, especially on the smaller stems of young plants.

4-5" bulbs 50 cents each; 5-6" 75 cents

amabile luteum — A.M. R.H.S. 1939 — a sport from *L. amabile*. This is one of the loveliest of the yellow-flowered Lilies. Rare and identical to *L. amabile* (the lacquer-red species from Korea) in all respects except color. It requires the same cultural practices. The healthy seedlings we offer are



"Sunburst"

raised from parent plants selected for vigor and color as well as for good placement of the flowers. Flowering a few days later than *L. amabile*, the attractive yellow color blends well with almost any companion plants and especially against a background of dark green foliage. Bulbs are similar to those of *L. amabile* but run somewhat smaller in size. 3-4" bulbs \$1.00 each; 4-5" bulbs \$1.50

APRICOT QUEEN—a hybrid Lily of what might be called Aurelian parentage. This lovely variety was raised by Mr. LeVerne N. Freimann of Bellingham, Washington. The plant, both in habit and in flower type, resembles the well-known hybrid "T. A. Havemeyer"; the color is, however, a warm apricot with lighter margins. "Apricot Queen" is a beautiful variety that can well be ranked as marking an important step forward in Lily breeding. By crossing this Lily with other, selected Aurelians we have been able to raise a substantial number of fine bowl-shaped Lilies, from which we are selecting our "Heart's Desire" strain. For the serious Lily breeders among our customers we offer a very few bulbs at \$7.50 each.

auratum platyphyllum — a species from Japan, often called the Gold Band Lily. The form we raise here from seed is very broad-leaved and hardier, more resistant to disease and, generally speaking, more beautiful than the *L. auratum* type. All of our *L. auratum platyphyllum*, as offered here, has flowered in our nurseries for at least one season and the entire stock has been most carefully rogued for type. This stock is as nearly free from virus or other diseases and defects as any Lilies of this type can ever be. We recommend it without hesitation but must point out that these lovely Lilies prefer a habitat with long, moist and cool

OREGON BULB FARMS

GRESHAM, OREGON

growing seasons and a deep, rich, well-drained soil. Give it other conditions and naturally the plant will be short-lived. These lovely Lilies, with their great, fragrant, waxy-white flowers, attractively spotted and with a prominent golden ray down the center of each petal, flower for us in August and September.

Good flowering size \$1.00 each
Mammoth size \$2.00 each
A few large bulbs from extra
vigorous stock \$3.00 each

auratum platyphyllum—SPECIAL SELECT—Among the many thousands of seedlings raised here are a few of really outstanding beauty. These often cannot be classified in one of our special color groups and we therefore offer them for the discriminating gardener as a mixed group at the special price of \$3.00 each. These plants are selected as they flower and we can supply them only if we have your order before that time.

auratum platyphyllum var. tricolor—a vigorous and handsome broad-leaved form, pure white except for the golden ray and a few inconspicuous yellow spots. (Usually sold as var. *virginale* which is narrow-leaved, and now rarely seen.) each, \$5.00

auratum platyphyllum var. pictum—another vigorous and broad-leaved form, but with the upper part of the ray crimson, the rest golden, usually heavily-spotted crimson. each, \$9.00

auratum platyphyllum var. rubro-vittatum—a very showy crimson-rayed form, with a beautiful golden center to the flower. Vigorous but rare.

each, \$9.00

auratum platyphyllum var. rubrum—a most beautiful and rare variety in which the whole of the ray and the center of the flower is rich crimson on a pure white background. Spots are relatively few.

each, \$9.00

auratum platyphyllum var. CRIMSON QUEEN—we include under this name all those forms in which the color from the rich crimson rays is spread out over the rest of the flower. These are equal in all respects to the fabulous hybrid *Parkmannii* which combined the color of *L. speciosum* with the size and growth of *L. auratum*. Our varieties have the vigor of the broad-leaved var. *platyphyllum*.

each, \$12.50

BACKHOUSE HYBRIDS—a hybrid strain of Lilies raised from crosses between *L. hansonii* and *L. martagon* and its varieties. These hybrids were first raised by Sarah Elizabeth Backhouse (1857-1921) who also raised the famous pink Daffodil that bears her name. Our strain is a duplication of the original crosses, carried forward for two or more generations. Our strain now represents a very well-balanced group of lovely plants, carrying numerous flowers in a color range that varies from shades of cream through clear yellow to pink, wine-red and even maroon. All Lilies are strong-growing; they are stem-rooters and should be planted from six to eight inches deep. June to July flowering.

\$3.00 each for large bulbs



BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS—a hybrid strain of Lilies, raised from native West Coast species. This strain of Lilies has more than lived up to hopes invested in the original crosses, since this group is most desirable for cut flower purposes and informal or woodland planting. Ideally spaced on tall, slender, straight stems, the flowers are particularly long-lasting. The pyramidal flower heads bearing up to 20 flowers may be cut as the first buds open and will remain fresh until the entire spike is in bloom. The buds are long and narrow and reveal the attractive spotting of the petals long before opening. The color range is complete from clear yellow through the yellow-oranges to the bright orange-reds with scarlet-tipped petals. Most of the flowers are intensely spotted with brown or reddish-brown.

The bulbs are typical of the West Coast native Lilies, being composed of small white jointed scales which turn a pink color on exposure to light. The bulb is of the rhizomatous type and new crowns are formed annually along the scale-covered rhizomes. Ideal for partial or light shade, they prefer a cool, light soil. Since the majority of the basal roots are annual, the bulb can be expected to give good results the first year, but it is at its best when left undisturbed since the bulbs divide and branch rapidly to form large clumps.

Plant 5 inches deep in ordinary soils. A winter mulch is recommended in the colder sections to protect the bulbs against alternate freezing and thawing. Stem roots and bulblets are not formed by this group and propagation is from scales and division. Smaller-sized bulbs are mostly single crowned while the larger sizes often have two or more and will produce a like number of flowering stems.

50 cents each

extra large, selected bulbs 75 cents each

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

BUTTERCUP—A Bellingham Hybrid—Quite recently we decided to revive by fresh hybridization some of the rarer forms of the Bellingham Hybrids, as originally raised by Dr. David Griffiths. We were successful in getting some fine hybrids from *L. parryi*, a soft buttercup-yellow. From among them we selected one clone, Buttercup, as outstanding and we offer it this year at a reasonable price. The color is a pleasing, soft-yellow, heavily-spotted maroon. It attains a height of from four to five feet in the open field, is very free-flowering, showy and a good propagator. As with most Lilies of this type, the foliage, too, is very handsome and a clump of Buttercup is an asset in any garden.

each, \$3.00

cernuum — a species from Korea and Manchuria. In form and habit it is very much like *L. pumilum* (Coral Lily) but with the important difference that the color is a soft violet-lilac. The pollen color, too, is lilac and the flowers are covered with minute, wine-purple spots. Very fragrant. To build up a stock, seedlings must be raised each year; they will bloom in the third year and often show a pleasing variation in color and size. We feel ourselves very fortunate to be able to offer this attractive Lily from healthy, Oregon-grown stock at:

3-4" bulbs, each \$1.50; 4-5" \$2.00 each

concolor — one of our favorite members of the Lily family, this little flower is one of the best. In late spring and early summer the cheerful, bright-red, star-shaped flowers open on their wiry stems. *Concolor* is of the easiest culture and asks only for a warm, sunny spot in well-drained soil. Plant it in groups in the herbaceous border where its gaily-colored flowers will show to best advantage. Also put a few bulbs in the cutting garden as it is one of the best of the Lilies for cut-flower purposes. An excellent market grower's flower, it will become more popular as American-grown supplies become more plentiful. All our bulbs are from seedling stock and exhibit the vigor characteristic of healthy seedlings.

The solid bulbs are sound, creamy-white in color, turning pink on exposure to light. Plant 3 to 4 inches deep in groups of not less than five. Height 2½ to 4 feet.

Our stock being completely exhausted, we are raising new bulbs from seed and will have none to offer this year.

CROESUS — one of our Mid-Century Hybrids, essentially of *L. tigrinum* x *L. hollandicum* parentage. This is a tall, upright-flowering Lily with large, goblet-shaped, golden-yellow flowers, nicely marked with near-black spots. Flower has great substance and lasts unusually long, both when cut and on the plant. The base of the flower is a deep golden color but this in no way compares with the orange-yellows so common in the Hollandicum (*umbellatum*) group. The plant is vigorous, hardy, free-flowering and unusually resistant to pests and diseases. It flowers here early in July and in the field fully mature plants are from three to four feet tall. We are proud of this new creation of ours and offer it confidently at the low price of \$1.00 each.

DESTINY—one of the new Mid-Century Hybrids, a tall, cool, purest lemon-yellow that is most attractive. There are just enough brown spots on the petals to afford a beautiful contrast. As many as ten large flowers can be open at one time and they are carried well above the lustrous dark-green foliage on three to four feet tall stems.

5-7" bulbs \$1.50 each

DR. ABEL — one of the Fiesta Hybrids which are based on crosses first made by the late Dr. Abel of White Plains, New York. Out of the tens of thousands of these Fiesta Hybrids raised by us, the finest deep red was selected to perpetuate the name of the man who first thought of the possibilities of combining the various Chinese species that are involved in this strain. Like all our Fiesta Lilies, this one has numerous pendant, reflexed flowers and it will grow from four to six feet tall. The flowers are thickly speckled with maroon-black; they are strongly recurved and contrast beautifully with the dark-green, glossy foliage and the deep brown stems of the plant. This Lily was honored with an Award of Merit from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

5-6" bulbs \$1.50 each



ENCHANTMENT — the outstanding Mid-Century Hybrid. United States Plant Patent No. 862. First Class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society 1955; First Class Certificate, Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Award of Commendation, North American Lily Society and winner of innumerable Awards and Prizes as an exhibition flower and garden plant and when shown in arrangements. This Lily is the most vigorous, prolific and healthy one that can be imagined. The stock stems from seed that was planted in the spring of 1942; it flowered for the first time, with but one flower, in 1944 and we saw it for the first time in full size in 1945, just ten years ago. A description seems

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

hardly necessary at this time but, for the record, we might repeat once more that Enchantment is an upright Lily of excellent habit, with many well-formed flowers of a vivid, Nasturtium-red color. Full of life and depth, the color blazes in the sun and even on dark days the stock of Enchantment can be seen from miles away. This Lily, which has been so well endowed by nature, carries large numbers of bulbils in the axils of the leaves. It can also be propagated quite readily from scales and we have found that its vivid coloring is a dominant factor, so that it is transmitted to nearly all its seedlings.

5-7" bulbs 50 cents each
3 bulbs for \$1.00

FELICITY—a Mid-Century Hybrid with large, cool, lemon-yellow, outward-facing flowers. This is a particularly lovely plant, free-flowering yet never crowded. The flowers have great substance; the plant is hardy, very vigorous and prolific. In our fields, without irrigation, the Lily stood a full five feet tall. We believe that with a rich soil, water and some protection it can be much taller. FELICITY is a handsome plant in the border and a sensational show flower for years to come.

5-7" bulbs \$1.50 each

FIESTA HYBRIDS—mixed colors—a strain based on original crosses made by the late Dr. Abel of White Plains, New York. The Lilies involved in this strain are undoubtedly *L. amabile* and *L. amabile luteum*; *L. davidi* and related species and perhaps others. The resulting plants are tall, bear as many as twenty, nicely-spaced, reflexed and nodding flowers in colors that range from pale straw-yellow through vivid reds, blazing oranges to deepest maroon-reds. All of the flowers are lightly sprinkled with small maroon-black dots. Lately, entirely new colors have shown up in this strain, intermediate pastels and shades like burnt sienna and terracotta, as well as some fascinating bicolors, such as yellow and red; orange and maroon, etc. These gay and cheerful Lilies grow on wiry stems and give us one of the brightest patches of color during July. Extremely uniform in form and habit, in fact in all but in color, these Lilies have great value as both garden plants and cut-flowers. A sun-loving Lily that should be planted from 5-6 inches deep in full sunlight, it can be propagated very rapidly from the numerous underground bulbils which may be separated from the mother plant each fall and set out separately. Resistant to virus and other diseases, these FIESTA hybrids have proven themselves to be a wonderful addition to our summer garden plants.

4-5" 50 cents; 5-6" 75 cents each

FIRECROWN—a hybrid of essentially *L. concolor* x Mid-Century parentage, upright-flowering. Surely no flower has ever borne such superb, vividly-brilliant vermillion coloring as this new seedling of ours. Not only that, but it is also completely sunproof, not burning noticeably here even on the hottest summer days. The slender stems betray the *L. concolor* parentage. This Lily, grown in the field and without doubt the benefit of irrigation, stood from three to four feet tall. Its brilliant col-

oring when seen from afar looked as if the Lily was actually crowned with fire. The flowers have excellent substance; they are freely produced, even from young and small bulbs. "Firecrown" is a superb cut-flower that will be most useful in modern flower arrangements. It is also a distinct addition to the summer garden, where its vivid and beautiful coloring will add distinction. It is an excellent propagator and transmits its vivid coloring to its seedling offspring.

5-7" bulbs \$2.00 each

FIREFLAME—one of the original Mid-Century Hybrids. Outward-facing, with large, widely-expanded, crimson-red flowers, this is a most unusual Lily that has exceptional value as a border plant, as a pot plant and as a cut-flower, in arrangements and for startling, unusual corsages. Planted in the full sun in our nursery, the plants will stand approximately thirty inches tall. Yet, when planted in semi-shade in a rich garden soil, it easily reaches to six feet and looks exceedingly handsome. The broad, heavily textured petals have great substance. As many as eight flowers can be open at one time, flowering in tier above tier, not crowding each other. The buds open over a period of ten days to two weeks. 5-7" bulbs \$1.00 each

formosanum pricei—the short, early strain—This early-flowering, attractive and graceful, short-stemmed trumpet Lily has a charm that is not duplicated by any other Lily of its type. We have used it in our own garden in small clumps, planted right in front of a herbaceous border; also in between dwarf species Rhododendrons. The bulbs are small and should be planted about four inches deep. Full sun suits it well and ample water during the flowering period will benefit the plants.

3-4" bulbs 75 cents each

formosanum wilsoni—a species—the tall, late strain—The latest flowering of all the popular Lilies, this white trumpet type is particularly desirable for gardening in moderate climates. The plants are often in flower as late as December here on the Pacific Coast. Of easiest culture, this Lily should be in every garden. Our strain is tall and free-flowering and has been grown from selected plants for several generations. It is the true St. Louis strain.

The bulbs are very small, but should be planted 5 to 6 inches deep since Formosanum produces very heavy stem roots. Full sun or partial shade suits it well and for better flower production some water should be provided during the hottest part of the summer.

3-4" bulbs 50 cents each; 4-6" bulbs 75 cents each

GOLDEN CHALICE HYBRIDS—a hybrid strain built up from crosses between various upright-flowering Chinese species and their garden variants. This is another instance where we have chosen to introduce an entire strain of seedlings which have shown marked improvement over the parent plant rather than segregate a few individuals and propagate them for eventual naming and introduction. After testing the best-known varieties of Dauricum - Umbellatum - Elegans types from

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

Holland, England and the Orient, the possibilities for improvement in color and shape of the flowers appealed to us. Our main objective of clearer, brighter colors with the elimination of the muddy oranges and orange-reds from the group has largely been realized in the Golden Chalice Hybrids. After roguing out the less desirable forms, the range of colors of the remainder of the population varies from clear lemon-yellow through the rich warm shades of gold and apricot-orange. As with all our other strains of seedlings, the Golden Chalice Hybrids exhibit exceptional vigor. The bulbs are uniformly white, clean and sound. Plant the bulbs in a warm, sunny location where they will get full sun, at least 6 inches deep, since the stem roots are heavy and numerous underground stem bulblets are formed. Shallow plantings will reduce the increase from stem bulblets and tend to cause the bulb to split up in several different crowns. Extremely drought resistant, these hybrids are ideally suited for that warm, dry corner of the border where they will flourish and flower freely with a minimum of care. June flowering, height 2½ to 4 feet. Award of Merit — Transvaal Horticultural Society — 1954.

5-7" bulbs 50 cents each



GOLDEN CLARION STRAIN — The golden and lemon-yellow trumpet Lilies selected from our scale production of hybrids of what is essentially a strain raised from *L. henryi* crossed with various trumpet Lilies. These are the true Aurelian Trumpet Lilies that have had such a sensational success wherever shown. Most recently one of these Lilies received an Award of Merit from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the 1955 show in Boston; one stalk also received the Griffiths Cup for the best unnamed seedling; another re-

ceived an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in England. These are not merely show flowers; they are dependable, sturdy, vigorous and prolific garden plants that will thrive wherever a Regal Lily can be grown. We have been ruthless in our selection and have kept only the very best plants for scale propagation; all weaker plants, however beautiful, have been discarded so that now the Golden Clarion Strain stands out as the finest strain of yellow trumpet Lilies yet raised. These Lilies flower for us in the last weeks of July; they stand from five to seven feet tall when well-grown and from mature bulbs. The color range at present is from clear lemon-yellow, through straw and buttercup-yellow to deepest gold. Some plants have entirely self-colored flowers, others show distinct brown or wine-red stripes on the reverse of the petals.

6-7" bulbs \$2.00 each

larger bulbs, from 7-9" \$3.00 each

GOLDEN GLEAM — a rare color variant found in *L. pumilum* (formerly *L. tenuifolium* or Coral Lily.) Golden Gleam, when carefully pollinated with pollen from other selected, light-colored plants will produce a remarkably uniform strain of true, light orange-colored Lilies — a race that is quite distinct and different from the coral-red *L. pumilum*. Bulbs of various strains sold as Golden Gleam were planted in our fields and showed a great deal of variation, with the preponderance little, if any, different from *L. pumilum*. We therefore set out to raise the true Golden Gleam and have been singularly successful. Our stock is of a uniform light color, most attractive, and we feel that it has a real value for garden and cut-flower purposes.

3-4" bulbs 50 cents each

larger bulbs 75 cents each

GREEN DRAGON — a hybrid of trumpet Lily parentage. This is the Lily which we offered some seven years ago and which was illustrated in color on the beautiful large poster we had printed in 1948. The demand for bulbs was then so overpowering that, in self-defense and in order to preserve some propagating stock, the Lily had to be withdrawn. We found, too, that, like most perfect things on earth, it is not easy to reproduce. Once the correct incubation period for the scales was discovered, propagation could be speeded up so that, at long last, we can again supply one hundred bulbs. We offer it here, but will frankly admit that, if any grower offered us Lilies of that perfection, we would buy them gladly ourselves. For those of our friends who do not know the Green Dragon, suffice it to say that it is the finest chartreuse-colored, bowl-shaped trumpet Lily that has appeared in all our Olympic Hybrids. Obviously, it is part *L. sulphureum*, part *L. sargentiae*. Equally obvious is the fact that, through a strange stroke of fortune, many of the best qualities of both these wild Lilies have been combined in this unique clone. If I add that to an astonishing degree its qualities are transmitted to its offspring, then its real value becomes even more apparent. Just like many years ago the old Creelman Lily added new lustre to many a trumpet

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

Lily strain, so will the Green Dragon blood add stature and impeccable form to new trumpet Lilies for many years to come. Priced ridiculously low at \$7.50 each.

GREEN MOUNTAIN HYBRIDS — a hybrid strain of great merit. The seed from which our first stock of these lovely Lilies was grown, came to us, by purchase, from the late Mr. W. C. Horsford of Charlotte, Vermont. Mr. Horsford, in turn, had received similar seed and bulbs from the late Dr. Abel, who had spent a lifetime breeding Lilies. When this strain first flowered on our farms, we selected only the ivory, green and bronze-shaded flowers for further propagation and through several generations of breeding with the finest plants we have built up a small stock of very lovely, late-flowering trumpet Lilies — all of them predominantly greenish-bronze in appearance. We know that in this hybrid strain Lilies like the famous "Geo. C. Creelman", *L. princeps*, "Shelburne Hybrid", *L. "Crow's Hybrids"* and the true *L. centifolium* are involved. Quite distinct in both shape and color from our Olympic Hybrids, this Green Mountain Strain is a group worth watching. They require the same cultural treatment as the Olympics and are at their best when planted in light shade, where their unusual coloring comes out to best advantage. flowering size 60 cents each

selected larger bulbs 85 cents each

hansoni — a golden-yellow species Lily from Japan, with reflexed, pendant flowers of great substance, it is still rare in home-grown quality and hence rather expensive at present. Its main value lies in the fact that it crosses readily with *L. martagon* types to produce beautifully colored and spotted garden Lilies. It is one of the hardiest Lilies known, with deep-green, glossy foliage in numerous whorls around the stem. From five to ten large flowers per stem. It does best in partial shade.

large bulbs 75 cents each

HARMONY — a Mid-Century Hybrid — A wide-petaled, upright-flowering Lily in shades of rich and brilliant orange. Early flowering, it proved to be one of the finest in all our trials and was much admired by visitors. Long pedicels, large flowers, fine for cutting and large flower arrangements. Harmony is the best of all our Mid-Century Lilies for forcing in pots or flats. A.M. R.H.S. 1955.

50 cents each

HEART'S DESIRE — an Aurelian Hybrid Strain —

Our selection is intermediate between the trumpet and the *L. henryi* shape. These Lilies are essentially shallow, widely-flared and bowl-shaped in shades of white, cream and yellow-orange. Many of them have a bright-orange throat, shading to cream-yellow at tips of the petals. While this strain is not highly colored, like the Pink Olympic and the Golden Clarion Strains, it contains some of the most lovely Lilies raised by us. We recommend it highly.

flowering size \$1.00 each

selected large bulbs \$2.00 each

henryi — This Lily from central China is now the center of attraction in the Lily world as the parent of the Aurelian hybrids. Yet, in its own right, it is a

beautiful garden Lily which should not be overlooked. The stems grow from five to eight feet tall, are of a purplish-brown coloring and thickly covered with shining, dark-green, pointed leaves. It flowers in late August for us with as many as twenty or more golden-orange, recurved and pendant flowers. It is a stem-rooter and likes slight shade. Since the tall, wiry stems bend with the wind and rain, this Lily is at its best when supported by stakes or shrubbery.

6-8" bulbs 50 cents each

larger bulbs \$1.00 each

henryi var. citrinum — This is the rare yellow form of the old favorite, late-flowering, orange Lily which has graced innumerable late summer gardens with its pendant, sweet-scented blooms. In all save color it is identical with the type, and although a collector's item, it is hardy and reliable in every way.

each \$2.00

japonicum platyfolium — a beautifully-shaped, elegant trumpet Lily of most refined coloring and habit. From one to five fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers, borne on thin and wiry stems. We grow this Lily from seed in a humus-filled sandy loam and it seems to thrive under those conditions.

fine flowering-size bulbs \$1.00 each



JILLIAN WALLACE — a *L. auratum x speciosum* hybrid. This bold and lovely hybrid Lily is now and may well be, for years to come, the best of all new *L. auratum* hybrids. It was raised in Australia by Mr. Roy M. Wallace of Warburton, from *L. speciosum* "Gilrey", pollinated by *L. auratum* "Crimson Queen". The fully opened flowers are more than eight inches across and the plants bear as many as seven of the huge flowers on five-foot stems. The best color description we can give is that the petals are of carmine-red color (Tyrian Rose, according to the R.H.S. color charts), with white margins and spotted with a really intense,

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

deep crimson. The petals are slightly crested on the inner edges, near the base of the flower. The flowers are strongly but nicely scented and the entire plant makes an unforgettable impression on anybody lucky enough to see it in flower. We have built up a substantial stock of this magnificent new Lily hybrid and offer it at the very low price of \$5.00 each. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society 1951; Award of Merit, Massachusetts Horticultural Society 1955; Award of Commendation, North American Lily Society 1955.



JOAN EVANS — a Mid-Century Hybrid — Named after the popular young Hollywood star, is a broad-petaled, bright, golden-yellow, upright Lily. It is late flowering and therefore a particularly fine addition to our garden Lilies. Carrying as many as from six to nine flowers on a thin, wiry and tough stem, it stands from four to five feet tall. Magnificent cut and show flower but equally good in the herbaceous border. Flowers attractively spotted maroon. 5-7" bulbs 50 cents each

lankongense — Scented, pendant flowers of pale rose color, deepening with age and spotted purple; strongly recurved. Flowers here in August and seems to delight in a porous, loam soil. This lovely Lily, of which we have a very vigorous strain, came to us from the famous Rock expedition. We are pleased to be able to offer it to Lily fanciers at the low price of \$3.00 each for flowering-size bulbs.

LIGHTHOUSE—First publicly shown in 1954 at the Seattle Lily Show, this giant among the upright Lilies deserves the attention of all Lily lovers. It is of hybrid origin and belongs to the same general line of breeding that produced the Mid-Century and Hollywood Hybrids. **LIGHTHOUSE** has very large, open, cup-shaped flowers, borne on a stem that under normal garden conditions will easily attain a height of from six to eight feet. The flowers are entirely in proportion and are the largest blooms ever seen on any Lily of this type. The color of the flowers is a pastel pinkish-orange that is most pleasing. We offer **LIGHTHOUSE** confidently as the sturdiest, largest and best proportioned of the giant hybrid Tiger Lilies.

large bulbs \$5.00 each

longiflorum — variety "Croft" — A pure white, short-stemmed Easter Lily. It is a greenhouse and florist flower and has great merit for forcing in pots. It is not a garden Lily. large bulbs \$1.00 each

longiflorum — variety "Estate" — A tall form of *L. longiflorum*, and for that reason better suited for garden use than the Croft. Neither variety is entirely hardy. Their pure white flowers can be very attractive in special settings. They are too formal and too short to fit in well in most gardens.

large bulbs \$1.00 each

LUCKY STAR — a hybrid — Selected from among many thousands of *L. tigrinum* hybrids and the only one of this type that we are now propagating. The large, outward-facing, red flowers are nicely placed in tiers on five- to six-foot, thin but strong and wiry stems. each \$1.50

MARLYN ROSS — A.M., R.H.S. 1953. We have great pleasure in being able to offer you some bulbs of this lovely lemon-yellow, upright-flowering Lily. The large flowers of exceptionally graceful habit are a unique sulphur-yellow with a broad orange band down the center of each petal and attractively spotted with small deep maroon dots. The stout, erect stems are from three to four feet tall, covered with dark green lanceolate leaves three and a half inches wide. When fully expanded, the flower has a flattish cup shape and is two and a half inches high and six and a half inches wide. "Marlyn Ross" was raised by Mr. J. D. Ross of Hawera, New Zealand, and is named after his two daughters, Margaret and Jocelyn. While at first it was thought that this Lily was the result of hybridization, it has now been established that it is a yellow mutation from the well-known, late-flowering, upright *L. wilsoni*, in itself not of special value in the garden. A beautiful color reproduction of this Lily appeared in the Tenth Anniversary Issue of the New Zealand Gardener.

each \$6.00

martagon — a species — This is the most wide spread of all Lilies, for its habitat extends from Portugal and Spain eastward to Russia and the Caucasus, into Siberia and Mongolia. The ordinary form has a dull purple color and the flowers are pendulous, recurved and spotted with minute black dots. *L. martagon* is very variable and for many years now we have been selecting the more pleasing clear lilac-purple shades. Intercrossed, these Lilies have produced a lovely strain but, since the seed takes from six to seven years to flower, it is a slow process to build up a stock. For that reason we only have a very few salable bulbs to offer and must price them at \$1.50 each.

martagon album — The pure white form of the long-cultivated Martagon Lily that is so popular in Europe and England. The dainty wax-like flowers are gracefully placed and form a symmetrical pyramid on 4-foot stems. One of the most permanent of all Lilies, once it is happily settled, it will increase from year to year, forming larger and finer spikes. Our seedlings have prospered extremely well and the bright yellow bulbs are sound

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON

and healthy. It should be planted not deeper than four inches in a well-drained, sunny location. Best grown among low evergreen shrubs, *martagon album* is equally useful in the cottage garden or estate woodland.

large bulbs \$1.00 each

maximowiczii—a species—The best selected forms of this species produce superb, brilliant, fiery, orange-red spikes of flowers 5-8 feet in height long after most Lilies are over. When well grown, they are taller, later and much more striking than the popular *L. tigrinum* to which they bear some resemblance. They respond equally well to generous treatment. When they originally came from the mountains of Korea and Japan, many inferior types were cultivated, but by careful breeding and selection they have been greatly improved. We recommend these Lilies as one of the most brilliant of autumn flowers.

our special stock, large bulbs \$1.50 each

MID-CENTURY HYBRIDS—Mixed—all colors and types. After selecting our named clones, we had another sixty or more that were far too good to be discarded. This group we have propagated as a mixture and we offer it at sharply reduced

prices in order to acquaint as large as possible a group of gardeners with their beauty and usefulness.

large bulbs 50 cents each

nepalense—a species—We are very happy to be able to offer a fine stock of this lovely species at a reasonable price. No gardener who has seen the large, emerald-green, recurved, pendant flowers, with their eggplant-purple or wine-red center blotch, will want to start on another year of gardening without trying to grow at least one or two of these fine Lilies. They are very sweet-scented and have proven themselves to be remarkably hardy. Just how hardy they will be in the middle-west we do not know; here they lived through severe cold periods that saw the ground frozen solidly far below the level of the bulbs. *L. nepalense* emerges late and seems to prefer a very well-drained, yet moist location with a deep, porous soil that permits the stems to wander. We grew a few plants in pots in our cool greenhouse and had no difficulty at all in getting them to flower in April and May. For the florist who prides himself on having something unusual, as a conversation piece, for his show window, this is a plant to feature.

good, flowering-size bulbs \$2.00 each

OLYMPIC HYBRID LILIES



OLYMPIC HYBRIDS — A major project of our breeding program for years, we are especially proud to offer this modern strain of trumpet Lilies to gardening America. Side by side, field tests have definitely proven them to be the finest strain of hardy trumpet Lilies available.

Their breeding history includes such varieties and species as *L. leucanthum*, var *centifolium*, *Sargentiae*, *Brownii* and *L. myriophyllum* var. *superbum*. Careful selection of the finest and choicest plants from these crosses has resulted in the present Olympic strain which is characterized by its extreme vigor and size, form, coloring and good placement of flowers. There is a pleasing

variation among the individual plants of the strain and all types, from the stylized typical trumpet-shaped flowers to the more unusual forms such as the widely-opened, bowl-shaped flowers with slightly-twisted and ruffled petals. The color range of all the parent plants is present in the Olympic Hybrids in addition to new combinations and types which include creamy trumpets, soft fuchsia-pink and the popular cool, icy-green. The exteriors of the petals are delicately shaded with light greenish-brown or soft wine tints and in some instances are a pure, glistening white. July flowering, they bloom later than *L. regale* and their period of flowering extends from three weeks to a month. They do equally well in full sun or partial shade. The dominant colors do not fade appreciably in full sun, but, as with other plants, the flowers are at their best in very light shade and, when grown for show purposes, the plants should be given light shade as soon as the buds lengthen and begin to show color.

The bulbs form strong stem roots in addition to the very extensive basal root system which provides good insurance against drought. Plant the bulbs 5 to 6 inches deep in well-drained soil and they can then be left undisturbed for several years. We offer these in various sizes.

good flowering bulbs 50 cents each

large bulbs 75 cents each

jumbo bulbs \$1.00 each

OREGON BULB FARMS GRESHAM, OREGON



OLYMPIC "WHITE SELECTIONS"—From among the hundreds of thousands of trumpet Lilies on our farms we select a few hundred that have pure white flowers. We can do this only during the flowering period and must have our orders in hand before July 1st. These Lilies will be pure white and of finest form only. Most of them show a greenish rib or stripe on the reverse of each petal.

in random sizes only, each \$3.00

OLYMPIC "PINK SELECTIONS"—a strain which has had our closest attention for years. Although in habit and in culture the plants are similar to the Olympic Hybrids, the flowers are shaded pink. This color extends over the inner surface as well as the outer surface of the petals and is indescribably beautiful. This offering is bound to become one of the most popular of garden Lilies as soon as sufficient stocks are available. Our experience with these Lilies, however, has shown that while they are a true and definite fuchsia-pink with us and other growers in cool, moist climates, they do not show the same deep color when grown in regions where warm nights prevail during the flowering season. Apparently the heat bleaches the colors even before the buds open. We are intensifying our breeding program and hope to ship out only the very darkest forms. All Lilies of this type shipped by us are tagged in the field by one or two of our most experienced men. These tagged plants are harvested by hand at shipping time and come in random sizes only. each \$2.75

OLYMPIC "SPECIAL SELECT" — For the more discriminating gardener we are now able to offer a limited number of specially selected bulbs of the Olympic Hybrids. These plants are tagged in the fields during the flowering season and represent the choicest and finest as selected from acres of trumpet Lilies. Every plant is of exhibition quality and is of outstanding character in all respects. Any one of these tagged plants might well be propagated as a clone, since each one represents the pick of several thousand flowering seedlings. Quantities are extremely limited and all reservations must be received before July 1st. The general types available are the large, formal, waxy, white trumpets, characteristic of the trumpet family, of unusual substance and vigor and exhibiting ideal placement, with either white or light pink exteriors—the wide-flaring, open, bowl-shaped type, usually with brownish or light greenish exteriors to the petals and the very large flowered irregular form which has recently shown up in our seedling plots possessing longer petals which are often slightly twisted or ruffled, giving the flower a most informal shape. in random sizes \$2.00 each



PALOMINO—A curious Lily that has qualities that may well carry it to popularity. The flowers are pendant and large, recurved to form large globes, well-spaced and on pedicels in good proportion to the flower and the size of the five-foot plant. The color is best described as "beige", buff, Nankeen or Testaceum-like. We displayed a few stems in a vase with dark-blue Delphinium and the result was startlingly beautiful. We have shown this Lily to all visitors to our farms and they have been unanimous in their praise, so we will offer it and hope that a larger public will take to it.

each \$5.00

L. papilliferum — This attractive, little, eggplant-colored Lily came to us from the famed Rock collection and we offer it here for the first time in commercial quantities. With us it grew in well-drained soil, in the full sun and without the benefit of irrigation. The bulbs remained very small, the stems no taller than from 10 to 12 inches and the number of flowers never more than three per stem. The flowers are reflexed, of a really-deep, purplish-maroon color with curiously, snuff-colored anthers. Frankly, this Lily has no possible garden value, for its small flowers would not be noticed in any normal setting. It may have value for hybridizing, but it surely would be a nice plant for the curio collector and for the cool greenhouse. For those gardeners who think they can offer *L. papilliferum* a good home we have a few bulbs to spare at \$3.50 each.

OREGON BULB FARMS

GRESHAM, OREGON

PROSPERITY — An entirely new color in the Mid-Century Hybrid Lilies is being introduced with this lovely, cool, lemon-yellow, outward-facing flower. The plants stand in our nursery better than four feet tall and make large clumps through natural division. Extremely vigorous, hardy and, apparently disease resistant, this Lily will be a sensational garden plant for years to come.

special introductory price, \$1.00 each

pumilum — Formerly called *L. tenuifolium* or Coral Lily, is one of the most easily-grown and most popular Lilies in this country. On wiry stems, seldom more than two feet tall, numerous bright-scarlet or lacquer-red flowers are borne. Prefers full sun and a well-drained location. Stem-rooting; plant four inches deep.

flowering size 25 cents each
largest bulbs 50 cents each

RAINBOW HYBRIDS — The result of hybridizing various upright-flowering species, these Lilies all have cup-shaped flowers that, like tulips, stand straight up. The colors vary from true golden-yellow, through all shades of orange to deepest mahogany-red. We have grown this strain now for several years and each summer we are pleasantly surprised to note the gay and sparkling colors of these fine, vigorous Lilies. Mixture of all colors.

large bulbs 50 cents each

RED CHAMPION—a variety of the species *L. speciosum*, the red showy Lily of Japan. A grand clone for garden decoration, cut flowers or pot culture in a cool greenhouse. Our strain is uniform, disease free and vigorous. The foundation stock was discovered locally on the slopes of Mount Hood, where it has grown undisturbed for some forty years. This Lily has not proven to be as difficult as many writers would have us believe. A situation in well-drained soil where it can receive light shade during the hottest part of the day is the main requirement for successful culture. The heavy basal roots make a fall growth and consequently it may require a year to become well established. The smaller size bulbs suffer less shock in transplanting and are recommended for general garden purposes. Plant the bulbs 6 inches deep. Late August and early September flowering.

large bulbs \$1.00 each
jumbo size \$1.50 each

regale — a species — This most widely grown of all trumpet Lilies was introduced in 1903 by E. H. Wilson and was widely distributed by the Wayside Gardens just prior to World War I. In our considered opinion *L. regale* as it is offered now in the trade has nothing to recommend it. The flowers are smaller than in many of the new hybrid strains and the inflorescence leaves much to be desired.

large bulbs 50 cents each
jumbo size 75 cents each

ROYAL GOLD—a golden-yellow, true-breeding mutation of the Regal Lily. This beautiful new variety is identical with the best *L. regale* except for its true golden coloring. The flowers have a most

attractive, shiny, glistening surface, which adds to its beauty. Seeds of "Royal Gold" do not germinate readily and are rather difficult to grow.

bulbs six inches and over \$3.00 each
sargentiae HYBRIDS—Out of crosses between *L. sargentiae*, *L. henryi* and *L. leucanthum* we have selected a strain of late-flowering hybrids that have particularly well-shaped trumpets and are more vigorous than the parent type. This strain is definitely restricted to trumpet Lilies. It has been selected by us in response to a strong demand for late-flowering trumpet Lilies, to follow the Olympic Hybrids and to extend their season.

large bulbs \$2.00 each

SHUKSAN — By far the best of the "Bellingham" hybrids named and introduced by the late Dr. David Griffiths. It is the result of a cross between *L. humboldtii magnificum* and *L. pardalinum*. A handsome, easily-grown, disease-resistant, garden Lily. Similar in type and habit to our Bellingham Hybrids of which it is one of the parents, *L. Shuksan* is happy under the same conditions and treatment. The bulbs are comparatively large and transplant easily if not held in storage too long or allowed to dry out. F.C.C., R.H.S. 1952

large bulbs 75 cents each



OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON



SUNBURST—An "Aurelian Hybrid Strain" made up out of the plants which most closely resemble *L. henryi* in shape and type of flowers. They are, however, much larger and less reflexed than those of *L. henryi* and the colors include white, creamy-yellow and orange. The flowers are of unusual texture and substance and are suitable for either garden or cut-flower work.

large bulbs \$1.00 each
jumbo size \$2.00 each

SUNBURST-LEMON-YELLOW SELECTIONS — Magnificent new garden Lilies, resembling in color *L. henryi citrinum* but more vigorous and larger in size. 6-8", each \$5.00

pardalinum giganteum "SUNSET" — One of the most popular Lilies we grow, this hybrid between *L. humboldtii* and *L. pardalium* is a trouble-free, strong-growing Lily which does well in almost any situation. As the other hybrids of the west coast native Lilies, it prefers slight shade and moist, cool soil. Plant 4 to 5 inches deep, in a location where it can grow undisturbed and it will rapidly form a large clump. Height 4 to 6 feet. The bright, red-tipped, recurved flowers open in early July. large bulbs 50 cents each

SUNSTAR—Those of our customers and friends who have followed our offerings during the past few years will have noted that we once introduced a strain of Lilies known as the Hollywood Hybrids. The demand for these Lilies was disappointing, and since we obviously could not continue to raise these Lilies if they did not find ready public acceptance, we have withdrawn them and retained only a very few for breeding purposes. From them, crossed with various other Lilies, a still newer strain has come; Lilies so dazzling in their vermillion-red color and so intense that in our opin-

ion they must find their way in the world. The flowers are as large as those of Enchantment but carried in a flatter umbel, the individual flowers having a flattish cup shape. They retain both their shape and their color in the hottest sun. From three to four feet tall, on slender stems, the star-shaped flowers will highlight the garden. We offer you this exquisite novelty at only \$4.00 each.

TANGELO — This curious name, derived from a fruit that is a hybrid between a Tangerine and a Grapefruit, suggests the vivid orange coloring of this beautiful Lily. Tangelo is medium early, has slightly star-shaped, outward-facing flowers and scored high in many of our trials. each 50 cents



VALENCIA — Was the last of our outward-facing Lilies to be introduced. It is a midseason Lily of fine, rich, orange-yellow coloring. We consider it of very fine habit, placement and form and have rated it very high during the four seasons we have been privileged to observe it. "Brilliant", "clear", "clean", "sparkling" are some of the adjectives noted down by us during the flowering season. Very large, rather flat flowers having a slight midrib of deeper orange. each 50 cents

WHITE CHAMPION — The highly-prized, white form of *L. speciosum*. Our stocks are free from basal rot and mosaic infections so prevalent among imported bulbs, factors that in the past have been largely responsible for the frequent failures of this Lily. Flowering two weeks later than the red form, it is one of the loveliest of cut flowers. Light shade is necessary in warmer climates to prevent flowers from burning and opening too rapidly. "White Champion" is a clone and will therefore be uniform in flowering time, color and habit.

large bulbs \$1.00 each

BOTRYTIS CONTROL IN LILIES

1. Prevention is much easier than curing.
2. Sprays are better than dusts because they are more likely to give good coverage.
3. Sprays should be applied when foliage is dry and particular attention should be paid to covering the underside of the leaves.
4. Spraying should be started soon after Lilies emerge, and continued at about ten day intervals until just before flowering. After flowering, dead flowers and seed pods should be removed and the Lilies should be sprayed thoroughly afterward.
5. In the fall, after stems have either browned through natural maturing, or from freezing, all stems and foliage should be removed and burned.
6. Fungicidal sprays to use:

Bordeaux mixture: This is an old formula and has the disadvantage of being awkward to mix and leaving a rather unattractive stain on the foliage. It is still one of the most effective fungicides, especially under difficult conditions. Prepared Bordeaux mixes are not as effective as the freshly-mixed product. All steps in preparing the spray must be followed *exactly* for best results.

Formula for 1 gal. spray:

1¼ oz. fresh hydrated lime
1¼ oz. powdered Bluestone (copper sulphate)
5-8 drops DuPont spreader-sticker.

First stir the lime into 2 quarts of water. Allow to stand at least 1 hour, or overnight if desired. When ready to spray, stir again and pour lime solution slowly into spray tank. Any heavy sediment which does not readily go into suspension indicates that the lime is not fresh and this heavy sediment should not be added to spray tank as it can serve no useful purpose and will merely clog the spray nozzle. If much sediment is observed, then the amount of lime in the formula should be increased to compensate for this loss.

Now stir the bluestone into 1 quart of water in a glass container until completely dissolved. Add this to the lime in the spray tank, stirring the mixture all the while. Last, mix the spreader-sticker into 1 quart of water and add to the spray tank, stirring again thoroughly.

Now spray this mixture on the Lily foliage through a fine nozzle and under as high pressure as is practical until foliage is thoroughly wet. Avoid getting spray on other plants in the garden as some types are injured by it.

Any surplus spray in the tank should be discarded immediately in a safe place and the spray rig flushed out thoroughly with clear water followed by warm water and some detergent. Bordeaux mixture is quite corrosive.

Many efforts have been made to get the fungicidal benefits of copper into forms that are simpler to use and less injurious to certain plants. One of the best of these is Copper A compound by DuPont. Dissolve ½ oz. Copper A compound in 3 quarts of water. Mix 5 to 8 drops of DuPont spreader-sticker into 1 quart of water. Combine the two solutions in the spray tank by stirring thoroughly. Spray Lilies and clean spray rig same as for Bordeaux.

Copper A compound has the advantage of convenience and also does not stain the foliage as heavily as the Bordeaux mixture.

Fermate is another fungicide which can prevent botrytis damage, but it leaves an objectionable black stain on the foliage.

Parzate is also quite good but leaves a whitish stain.

Proper directions for use of Parzate and Fermate are printed on the container labels by the manufacturer and should be followed carefully.

Captan is a rather new fungicide which we have used with success both as a foliage spray for botrytis control and as a dust for Lily seed treatment. We have used the 50% wettable powder formulation of Captan for both purposes. For use as a spray we use 1 oz. of 50% wettable Captan in 3 gallons of water. The best way to mix wettable powders is to make a paste first with a very small amount of water, stirring thoroughly until all material is wet and no lumps are present. This paste is then stirred into the proper amount of water and is ready for use.

In using any fungicide as a spray always avoid application to any plant for which it is not recommended, as many materials can be harmless to one type of plant and damaging to some other type.

**OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON**

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS ON LILY FOLIAGE

Aphids are the most important pest on Lily foliage. Severe infestations can sometimes cause distortion of the buds and may also sap the vigor of the plant. In most cases the greatest danger is in the possible spread of virus diseases.

Many good aphicides are available, but when a few important factors are considered the field quickly narrows down.

A good aphicide for Lilies should be effective, have some residual effect and be safe enough for the average gardener to handle.

Most of the organic phosphates are rather dangerous to handle and should only be used by people who are properly equipped with safety devices and thoroughly understand the dangers involved.

The systematic insecticides are wonderful tools for the commercial operator because they are translocated within the plant and may remain effective for several months. However, the home gardener had better stick to safer materials. Nicotine can be an effective aphicide under proper conditions but has little, if any, residual effectiveness.

Benzene Hexachloride is a good killer of aphids as well as many other insects and has a fair residual effect, lasting for several days. Many people dislike the odor of this material, so Lindane, a purified form, is usually to be preferred.

Lindane is therefore probably the best all-around aphicide for home garden use as it is quite effective, has some residual effect and is comparatively safe to

use. All safety rules printed on the container should be read and observed.

Lindane may also be added to many fungicidal sprays so that the gardener can handle both problems at the same time. Generally speaking, it should not be combined with Bordeaux mixture or other alkaline fungicides, as these materials tend to render it less effective.

Ants can be a problem on Lilies at times but are easily controlled with Chlordane.

Any other insect which may be a problem in certain areas, if not controlled by the Lindane, would be easily handled with D.D.T.

Lindane, Chlordane and D.D.T. may be combined with each other or with many fungicides to save time and trouble for the gardener.

Insecticides usually are sold in two forms — as an emulsifiable liquid or as a wettable powder.

Solvents used in emulsions may cause burning of the foliage at times, therefore the wettable powders are the safest materials to use.

No formula for use of these materials can be given, since they are sold in different concentrations. Directions on the label should always be followed.

Emphasis should be placed on the fact that Lilies are usually comparatively free from disease problems and that many people grow them well without any spraying whatever.

Also, it should be stressed that the gardener read and follow directions on fungicide and insecticide containers. People are killed every year by careless use.

Lily Seeds...None Available

To our regret we must inform our friends and customers that no lily seed will be available. We found that the cost of raising, cleaning and shipping the small quantities involved was greater than their commercial value. Also, the fact that seed of hybrid origin does not necessarily come true to type and form brought with it several

problems that are beyond our ability to solve. For these reasons we will no longer supply seed and suggest to those of our customers requiring it for their trade that they make a small planting of bulbs and raise their own. As a matter of fact, in most regions this can be done more easily than in our usually damp and cool Oregon climate.

OREGON BULB FARMS
GRESHAM, OREGON

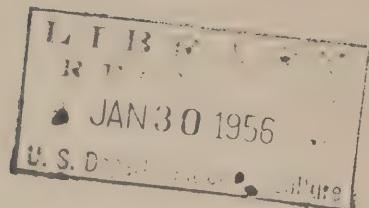


L. x "Shuksan"

2.71

= 14500

Cream Bell Flora.
Graaff, Greg.



NEW
AMERICAN
GROWN
HYBRID
"HEART'S
DESIRE"

(A)

Enjoy the Sensational **NEW** Jan de Graaff Lilies

NEW

Heart's Desire

ILLUSTRATED ON COVER

(A)

...Imagine a giant Lily with many huge, warmly tinted, often orange-throated, bowl-shaped flowers. These striking plants are of hybrid origin, giving added vigor and beauty. Large pyramids of flowers.

Each, **\$2.50**; three for **\$7.00**.

NEW

Sunburst

(C)

Startling, new, exotic Lilies. Five to seven foot stems carry as many as thirty huge flowers, blooming for weeks in late July. Colors include white, creamy yellow, salmon and orange. A fascinating array of soft pastel shades, large, smooth, star-shaped flowers. Each, **\$1.50**; three for **\$4.00**.

SUNBURST YELLOW SELECT...The choicest citron-yellows only. Each **\$5.00**; three for **\$14.00**.



NEW

Golden Clarion

(B)

Golden yellow trumpet Lilies, the result of crossing the well-known Chinese Lily Henryi with the best of the Olympic Strain trumpet Lilies.

The color of these Lilies is remarkably fade-proof and show their finest color when planted in slightly filtered sunlight. Each, **\$5.00**; three for **\$14.00**.

OLYMPIC PINK (*not illustrated*)...An indescribably beautiful flower. A few Olympic Hybrids showing pink were crossed and their offspring re-selected. The result is a limited number of new robust, giant trumpet Lilies in fuchsia to rose-pink, with wonderfully large, expanded flowers.

They need filtered sunlight as they are apt to bleach in full sun. Each, **\$3.50**; three for **\$10.00**.

(B)

SEE INSIDE PAGES FOR ORDER BLANK AND SPECIAL LILY OFFER FROM



(C)

ORDER BLANK

Please enter my order for the following Lilies to be sent to me postpaid:
(at the proper planting time)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Substitutions will not be made unless you permit. If our supply of a variety is exhausted
may we send another of equal value? YES _____ NO _____

Quantity Name of Lily Delivered Price Total

COLLECTION 1 — 3 Enchantment (L), 3 Olympic Hybrids (M) ... \$2.95

COLLECTION 2 — 4 Mid-Century Varieties (G);

Enchantment (L), Tangelo, Valencia (H), Joan Evans.

4 bulbs — 1 of each ... 2.50

12 bulbs — 3 of each 7.00

COLLECTION 3 — Pacific Coast Hybrids, 7 bulbs

3 Sunset, 3 Bellingham Hybrids (E), 1 Shuksan 3.25

COLLECTION 4 — Olympic Collection, 5 bulbs

3 Olympic Hybrids (M), 1 Olympic Select, 1 Olympic Pink ... 6.50

COLLECTION 5 — Aurelian Collection

Golden Clarion (B), Sunburst (C), Heart's Desire (A).

3 bulbs — 1 of each ... 8.00

9 bulbs — 3 of each ... 22.50

Each Per Three

Heart's Desire (A) \$2.50 \$ 7.00

Golden Clarion (B) 5.00 14.00

Sunburst Strain (C) 1.50 4.00

Golden Chalice Hybrids (D) 0.50 1.40

Bellingham Hybrids (E) 0.50 1.40

Martagon Album (F) 0.95 2.50

Mid-Century Hybrids, Mixed Colors (G) 0.50 1.40

Valencia (H) 0.70 2.00

Fiesta Hybrids (I) 0.60 1.50

Gold Band Lily (J) 1.50 4.00

Red Champion (K) 1.00 2.75

Enchantment (L) 0.50 1.40

Olympic Hybrids (M) 0.65 1.75

Jillian Wallace (not illustrated) 6.00 17.50

Olympic Pink (not illustrated) 3.50 10.00

Olympic Select (not illustrated) 2.50 7.00

Shuksan (not illustrated) 0.60 1.50

Sunburst Yellow Select (not illustrated) 5.00 14.00

Sunset Lily (not illustrated) 0.60 1.50

THE NEW BOOK OF LILIES Per copy \$4.00 postpaid.

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Check Money Order

Send no cash or stamps. No C.O.D.

I enclose _____

Order Number _____ Received _____ Packed _____ Shipped _____

MINIMUM ORDER \$3.50



(D) GOLDEN CHALICE HYBRIDS



(E) BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS



(F) MARTAGON ALBUM



(G) MID-CENTURY HYBRIDS

Lilies to bloom in your garden from May thru September

WHY THESE NEW HYBRID LILIES ARE EASY TO GROW ... These acclimated, American-grown, disease-resistant and hardy plants are bursting with the vigor of their hybrid origin. They come to you as large, well-rooted bulbs, carefully packed in peat moss for immediate planting in any sunny, well-drained, porous garden soil. Once planted, they multiply rapidly and will give you every possible variety of color, form and blooming time from June through October. They are best planted in the fall to give them time to establish themselves before winter. These glorious new hybrid Lilies are grown for you on the slopes of Oregon's Mount Hood and come to you direct from the grower.

For best results plant early — For best results order early.

Here is how to grow the finest Lilies ...

Soils and Location: Lilies must have perfect drainage, such as a gentle slope provides. If site is level and the soil heavy, prepare raised beds.

Sun or Shade: Lilies need sunlight, at least until 2 p.m. Semi-shade will produce fine, soft colors but weaker stems.

How deep to plant: Never put more than four inches of soil over the top of the bulb.

Soil types: Lilies prefer a slightly acid soil, such as suits Rhododendrons and Azaleas and most other garden plants. Good drainage is most important.

Cultural instructions will be sent out with each order.

(D) GOLDEN CHALICE HYBRIDS... A glorious strain of richly colored, golden upright Lilies that are a joy to behold. These hybrids, masses of golden cups on tall straight stems, flower in June.

Each, \$0.50; three for \$1.40

(E) BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS... The best of our West Coast native Lilies, inter-crossed and re-selected, produced this lovely strain of tall, graceful

garden Lilies. July-blooming, they stand six feet tall, bear dozens of recurved, long-lasting flowers. Colors range from clear yellow through orange to garnet-red, nicely spotted with brown or reddish brown.

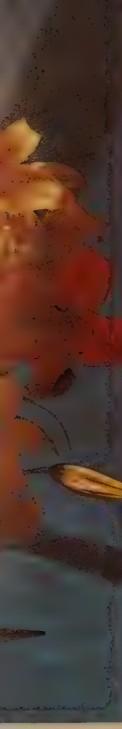
Each, \$0.50; three for \$1.40

(F) MARTAGON ALBUM... The true white mountain Lily from Dalmatia. Dainty, wax-like flowers, gracefully spaced on four foot stems, with warm green foliage. One of the most permanent of all Lilies. June flowering. Will increase from year to year, forming larger and finer spikes. Should be planted not more than four inches deep in a well-drained sunny location.

Each, \$0.95; three for \$2.50

(G) MID-CENTURY HYBRIDS, MIXED COLORS... Selected out of thousands of Tiger-Candlestick hybrids for beauty, hardiness and vigor. Plant in groups in border for color and cutting. Late June flowering.

Each, \$0.50; three for \$1.40



(H) VALENCIA



(I) FIESTA HYBRIDS



(J) GOLD BAND LILIES



(K) RED CHAMPION

(H) VALENCIA... A June-flowering hybrid of a beautiful rich golden hue. The petals have bronze mid-ribs and many minute maroon dots. This is a plant that fits well into the summer garden. Can be forced quite readily for earlier flowers.

Each, \$0.75; three for \$2.00

(I) FIESTA HYBRIDS... Gracefully reflexed flowers have a glossy, rich sheen that makes them glitter in the sun. On four foot stems they bear from six to twelve flowers in a complete color range as shown. Plant in full sun.

Each, \$0.60; three for \$1.50

(J) GOLD BAND LILIES... We offer only true *L. auratum platyphyllum* the much sought-after, strong-growing, wide-leaved type. Immense seven to nine inch, fragrant, waxy-white, bowl-shaped blooms, golden-streaked and often crimson-spotted, as many as fifteen to the six or seven foot high stem. Flowers in August and September.

Each, \$1.50; three for \$4.00

(K) RED CHAMPION... A selected, lovely *Speciosum* Lily from Japan that came to Oregon as a gift many years ago. It was grown in a small

farm garden on the slopes of Mount Hood from which we were fortunate to get our foundation stock. Blooms in late August and early September.

Each, \$1.00; three for \$2.75

SUNSET LILY (*not illustrated*)... With bright red-tipped recurved flowers, opening early July, these grand Lilies stand five to seven feet tall and bear as many as twenty flowers. Increase rapidly, easily grown.

Each, \$0.60; three for \$1.50

JILLIAN WALLACE (*not illustrated*)... A triumph of Lily hybridizing. This famous Lily has been raised in Australia from crosses between the best forms of *L. speciosum* and *L. auratum*. The color, deeply suffused throughout the nine inch flowers, is an intense, vibrant crimson-red, bordered with white. The plants have great hybrid vigor and will thrive wherever *L. speciosum rubrum* will grow. Five to seven foot stems covered with as many as twelve huge flowers when well grown, this Lily is, without doubt, the most spectacular hybrid yet offered.

Each \$6.00; three for \$17.50

Check these Special Offers

ALL PRICES POSTPAID

COLLECTION 5—Aurelian Collection

Golden Clarion, Sunburst, Heart's Desire.

3 bulbs—1 of each.... 8.00

9 bulbs—3 of each.... 22.50

COLLECTION 1—3 Enchantment,

3 Olympic Hybrids \$2.95

COLLECTION 2—4 Mid-Century Varieties:

Enchantment, Tangelo, Valencia, Joan Evans.

4 bulbs—1 of each.... 2.50

12 bulbs—3 of each.... 7.00

COLLECTION 3—Pacific Coast Hybrids, 7 bulbs

3 Sunset, 3 Bellingham Hybrids, 1 Shuksan.... 3.25

COLLECTION 4—Olympic Collection, 5 bulbs

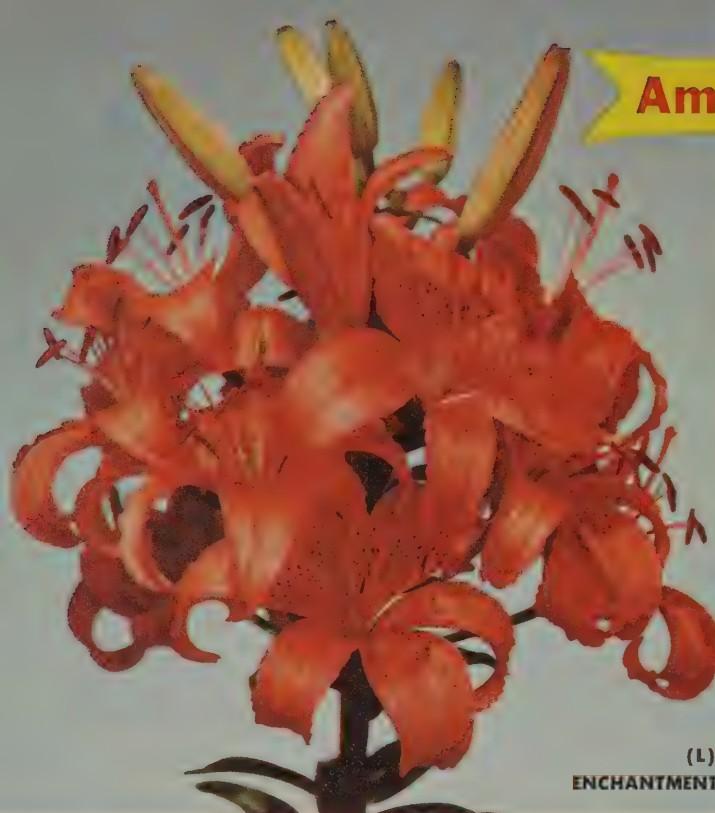
3 Olympic Hybrids, 1 Olympic Select,

1 Olympic Pink 6.50

THE NEW BOOK OF LILIES by Jan de Graaff

Superbly illustrated in natural colors, this book sums up some twenty years' experience with lilies, their commercial production, their history and their uses in the garden. Reference charts, blooming dates, etc.

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America's Easiest-To-Grow Lilies

Enchantment

United States Plant Patent No. 862

Most beautiful new hybrid Lily, vibrantly colored. With many large, cup-shaped, upright flowers of intense, blazing nasturtium-red, this plant lights up the whole garden. Late June, early July-flowering; unusually long-lasting.

Each, **\$0.50**; three for **\$1.40**.



Olympic Hybrids

The finest, tallest and largest trumpet Lilies yet produced. Broad, strong flowers, pyramidal flower heads. Color varies from ivory-white through soft green, with deeper green and russet tints on outside. Tall, graceful plants, five to seven feet in height, flower in July. Thrive in sunlight or light shade.

Each, **\$0.65**; three for **\$1.75**.

OLYMPIC SPECIAL SELECT (*not illustrated*)... Each year during the flowering season we tag a few of the very finest plants for seed production to improve our strain. We mark more than we need from among the finest specimens. The supply is limited.

Each **\$2.50**; three for **\$7.00**.

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